MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

FACT OF THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.

In our last paper we gave a short account of an excursion to Lebonon, N. H. on the iron road that was publicly opened on Wednesday, the 17th inst. This road now extends from Concord, N. H. to the Village of Lebanon, about four miles this side of the Connecticut river. Another road through Concord, to lake Champlain is in progress, and will form an extension of the Lebanon road, which is to be made to the river. The road through Vermont will pass along the valley of the White river, and through Montpelier. This is called the Central road through Vermont. It is expected to extend to Montreal.

As we go from Lowell to Concord, N. H. we find land consisting chiefly of a sandy loam. We keep on the southerly side of the river till we pass Nashua and come near to the large manufacturing town of Manchester, when we cross the river and pass close by the long, large, and handsome brick factories that line the important CANAL which runs parallel to it. This is the same Canal that figured so largely in the papers forty years ago when numerous *Lotteries* were granted to raise money for its construction.

We recross the river before we reach Concord, and find a sandy soil on both sides of the river—a soil that seems to delight in bearing pines, pitch pine white, and no other trees are seen in the distance on either side of the river for a long space. Concord and for some miles above it the interval is quite broad, forming many acres that are easily enriched by the spring floods bringing down their course the surface of many a field above, and scattering it wherever an eddy is formed.

No doubt these flats were originally a lake of water dammed up by the rocks at Manchester, or far above Manchester; but now worn away by the constant friction of the floods till they let out the water lower and left the alluvium above to be cultivated by the farmer.

As we advanced up river the low banks become lower and in many places we run close upon the margin of the river, where a "running off" from the road would be quite a ducking matter. The road here runs first to one high bank, and then to the opposite, wanting a fence of any description. Wash, wash, go the rocks of any description. Wash, wash, go the waters—fall for rocks are essential when falls are to be.

The road was early graded till we came to the town of Franklin about 20 miles above Concord and about 92 miles from Boston. Here the river is narrow and the banks are high. All the intervale land has been passed and rocks in abundance appear. Beach and maple and birch are seen, but chiefly a forest of oak, and not a chesnut or a walnut is to be found.

The White Pine, the pitch, and the Hemlock, occasionally the fir balsam are to be seen on the hills of the river and in the distance. The soil has also a different character. Instead of a sandy loam we find clay and gravel, and these are so well mixed that cultivation only is wanting to make the most fertile and productive, particularly of grasses and of English grain.

Almost all of this soil remains in the state in which the ancients of the timber that was found here saw it. No grass seed was sown, and no plough has ventured to ascend the sloping hills since the pine trees were secured on burning up the brush and the refuse timber and wood. Most of the land that is seen from this road is in pasture, and without question a large number of acres are necessary to keep a cow through the summer.

The traveller looks in vain along this route for any timber and wood. The hills seem nearly bare though they are said to have been heavy with wood when the first settlers took possession. Wood will be scarce here ere long if the engines are to be fed with wood only. No means seem to be adopted to encourage the growth of timber or wood. The rough and hilly grounds are overrun by cattle that obtain but a scanty living on these old pastures.

Railroads seldom pass through the best lands and most settled parts of the country, and we did not expect to find many highly cultivated fields in this route. But we did expect to find in the lonely wood and timber in abundance. If these articles stand not in bye places they must not be expected to be plenty in the country.

We arrive at the *summit level* in Orange, and see no mountains. The land is hilly, but not mountainous, generally, as to discourage the ploughman.

All along the route from Franklin there seems to be clay enough, intermixed with gravel, to form a good soil. Where clay abounds the soil is made better by working it, and there seems to be gravelly loam enough intermixed with the clay to warm it and to counteract the natural cohesiveness of that important article.

The great ledge through which this road runs, in the town of Orange was a formidable obstacle in the way of the projectors. But they have succeeded and have chiselled out a handsome track averaging 20 feet in depth for more than one fourth of a mile, at a cost of more than one thousand dollars per rod. The rock through most of the way is granite. It yields readily to powder, and comes out in handsome blocks for building.

In the midst of this ledge a body of peat is found, soft and spongy that it was found necessary to fill it with large timbers to keep it from the track. This dripping peat muck found its way to this point—this highest ground between the Merrimack and the Connecticut—we cannot say. But here we find as full of water as any muck that *we* find in our low meadows.

As we descend towards the Connecticut we come to the bed of the Mascoma river, a small stream but an important one at Lebanon Village, where numerous mills are moved by water. For successive miles the grade along this river is fast to the mile, and we find ourselves descending pari passu with the stream. Fifty feet descent in a mile causes a rapid run of the waters and they foam and seem on a continual fall through the distance.

If the cars should any of them be detached from the engine in its ascent here they would roll back at a frightful rate and go faster than any engine could force them. Much attention should be paid to the annexing of the cars to each other to prevent accidents of this kind.

Lebanon village is situated on a handsome plain of good land. The settlers here think their soil far superior to that on the Merrimac, and we agree with them on this point. The soil here needs nothing but proper cultivation to make it highly productive.

☞ Mr. Oliver W. Richardson of Stoneham, has brought us a handsome mess of shagbarks. They are of the right sort, and we intend to plant some of them immediately. Who speaks for some trees to set by and by?

CORRESPONDENCE.

HEDGE FENCES.

MR. EDITOR,—Having read your valuable paper for two years with much interest and having noticed nothing in particular on fencing with hedges, I would inquire of you whether they would answer the purpose for common farm fences. Also, what would be the expense of fencing with them, and on what soil they will flourish best. A few hints from you on these points will be thankfully received by

A YOUNG FARMER.

Belchertown, Nov. 13th, 1847.

☞ Thorn hedges have been often recommended to farmers for fences, but so far as we have observed they have not succeeded on any kind of soil. It is now said that the Buckthorn is best for this part of the country, and this is probably true; yet we have not much faith in Buckthorn hedges. The stocks never grow so strong as the stock of the apple tree, and where they grow strong they need much attention to make them useful for fence.

When rocks can be found within half a mile they are much better than any artificial hedge of thorn. Rocks are thrown into a wall 3 1-2 feet high for eighteen or twenty cents per rod; and cattle are kept more secure against such a wall than against any hedge.

When rocks are not to be had apple trees may be set in the line ten feet apart. At this distance they will acquire strength, and in seven years they will be strong enough to support chestnut or cedar rails that last more than half a century.

Hedges of birch or white oaks, lopped down in the spring, make a cheap fence, and where such materials are already growing the labor of lopping and bringing them into line is not great. We enjoy the sight of a growing hedge, and when it runs by the wood side it is not in the way of the plough.

Shrubby apple trees are sometimes set out 10 or 12 feet apart, in order to do the office of posts to hold the rails. In a very few years they will be large enough for this service—much sooner than thorns can be made to grow strong enough. A stake may be drove down at first to aid the growing tree.

Another mode is to set a row of trees close beside a rail fence—say on the east side to prevent the blowing over by the west winds. Rail fences will stand twice as long when they are guarded against high winds. [Editor.

DEVONSHIRE STOCK.

MR. EDITOR,—Having been informed that you have some of the Devonshire Stock, I wish to know whether you have some of the Bulls to sell, as I and a friend wish each of us to purchase one; if you have not, please to direct me where I can obtain some of the *full blood* to the best advantage.

If you have them, I will be at your Farm, Tuesday or Wednesday after Thanksgiving.

Respectfully, JOHN CHAPMAN.

Meredith Bridge, N. H., Nov. 16, 1847.

☞ We have one male of this stock but he is not of full blood. He is three fourths Devon-shire from the stock of the Messrs. Hurlbut of Winchester (Ct.) This is of the Patterson stock from Baltimore. He was one year old in March last. He cost us at Framingham thirty-five dollars. He may be bought for fifty dollars now before the first of December.

We have also at Framingham one full blood male and a full blood female of the same stock, procured from the same gentlemen at Winchester (Ct.) These are last spring calves and are not now for sale. We pay one hundred dollars for the two in addition to the cost of transport. One of the firm of Hurlbut told us last September that these two were all the full bloods that they had for sale. They will have more next season. We know of no person who has any of this stock for sale in New England. [Editor.

CAUSE OF ROT IN POTATOES.—QUERY.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir: In your remarks under my communication of the 25th ult, on the subject of Potatoes, you give it as your opinion that "poisonous insects on the vines are the radical cause of the rot." I planted nine rows across my lot, being fifteen pods, with a kind which we call "Abington blues"—nineteen twentieths of which have rotted. Next to, and within three and an half feet of them—across the lot, I planted a kind which are known in this vicinity by the name of "Manley potatoes"—very dark colored externally, and variegated internally with blue, purple and white. This is the only kind eaten at my table, and I have not yet seen any of them rotten. If poisonous Insects on the vines are the cause of the rot, by what faculty are the insects enabled to discriminate so accurately between the foliage of these two rows!

P. S. The Manleys are a hard, dry variety. The Abington blues of a softer texture and more juicy. BELA KINGMAN.

Middleboro', Nov. 13th, 1847.

☞ We know not why rats prefer the Long Red potato to any other variety, nor why the worms that are found in potato hills are not found in corn hills. The apple tree borer never attacks the oak or the elm. These depredators probably know why they prefer one kind of tree to another but we do not. It is no very uncommon occurrence, this preference of one kind of herbage to another kind. Potato vines differ as much in appearance as rye does from wheat and the tubers for eating are more dissimilar than these grains are. Yet insects have long been known to prey on wheat and leave rye untouched.

But the very facts communicated by our correspondent show that there is a difference in the vines of different kinds of potatoes. Some come to maturity sooner than others and are of course in a different condition from them.

On the supposition that hosts of small insects invade potato vines in certain stages of their growth, we can account for the fact that of two kinds in the same field one is taken and the other left. Can our correspondent make a more plausible supposition? We make no positive assertions where so many have been utterly foiled in their attempts to account for the rot in potatoes. Every theory that we have heard of has been overthrown. There must be some cause for the rot. Can our correspondent imagine a more probable one than we have? [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

AUNT SARAH.

Of yore there stood on Kendall Hill
The widow Sawyer's domicile.
A very worthy wight was she,
Aunt Sarah called, familiarly.
She had a saying which was this,
When any matter went amiss,
She'd cry, and 'twas her constant way,
It was not so in Sawyer's day.

If e'er a cow the garget had,
Or, what was worse, a dog run mad;—
Should cattle trespass on the rye,
A field get barren none knew why;—
The mare grow restive on the road,
Flounce, bound, and overturn the load;—
She'd take her snuff, and only say,
It was not so in Sawyer's day.

And then, should she some gossip hear,—
A slander uttered with a sneer,
How such an one was known to bilk
In selling butter, cheese, and milk;—
And others, they were so, and so,
And none too good, if tales were true.
"Poh!—poh! speak ill of none," she'd say,
It was not so in Sawyer's day.

If men, contentious, went to law,
About some trifling, paltry flaw;—
If neighbors ran into disputes,
And acted less like men, than brutes;—
Should lawless pilferers abound,
And rob the orchards all around;
Rapping her pipe, "alas!" she'd say,
It was not so in Sawyer's day.

If lawyers took too large a fee,
Or doctors practiced quackery;
If merchants, to increase their treasure,
Chouc'd any one in weight or measure;—
If clergymen chanc'd to be thought
To practice unlike what they taught;
"Heaven change their hearts!" thus would she pray;
It was not so in Sawyer's day.

Were it allowed for saints above
To leave their scenes of heavenly love,
To view the changes here below,
And watch the movements, as they go,
How men contend, while wealth, or fame,
Or pleasure, is their only aim;—
How some, to bring their ends about,
Would e'en be thought to be *devout*,
Showing that where's the tallest steeple,
There'll be the most religious people.
The strange machines for labor-saving;
The thousand tricks contrived for shaving;—
The steam-power, to perfection brought
By Fulton, famous man of thought!
Railways, weaving most distant places
Seem from us now but a few paces.
The rapid cars whose fearful speed
Transcends a sight exceed;
Alas! their sad disasters too,
That bring to thousands death or wo.
The telegraphs that tidings bear,
Swift as the lightning, through the air!
And then, what is much stranger far,
This strange this bloody cruel war;
War volunteer'd, for conquest sought,
By those who once for freedom fought,
Aunt Sarah, as she view'd the scene,
The wondrous changes that have been,
Might well exclaim at the survey,
"*Sure, 'twas not so in Sawyer's day!*"

[CHOCKSET.

Plymouth County Agricultural Society.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT.

Made to the Society at the Trustees' Meeting, on the 11th inst.

MR. PRESIDENT:—Objections are made against premiums for the greatest crops on single acres, as tending to discourage rather than improve general cultivation. There may be instances, in which some individuals confine their whole attention to some favorite fields; but we suppose this is not the usual result of extraordinary preparations for large crops. The evidences of what can be accomplished in attentions to a particular field will be likely to stimulate increased attention to the whole farm. When valuable crops, as sometimes happens, sink into disrepute, there is no more effectual means of raising the reputation of them than offers of reward for the greatest products. This has been very clearly proved in the offers we have made for the greatest crops of Indian corn. This article, it was extensively supposed years ago, too expensive to justify an extended cultivation. Several towns in the county where it had formerly been raised to some extent for the market, had so far neglected it as to become purchasers of nearly or quite half the quantity used. The prevalent opinion, in the county twenty years ago, was that Indian corn could not be raised for less than one dollar per bushel. Now the estimates of expense seldom exceed fifty cents and often fall considerably below that sum. The cultivation of some other crops has been improved in nearly the same proportion.

In offers for the largest crops we encourage experiments in different methods of ploughing with respect to season and depth, of composting and applying manure, of planting and the subsequent cultivation of the plants. The result is a perceptible yearly improvement, not only in the fields of competitors, but generally through the county.

We can give another answer which ought to silence objections against holding out encouragements for the greatest crops. In the observations made in a period of thirty years, no instance has fallen under our notice where personal interest has not been advanced in careful preparations for great crops. It has become a proverbial saying among competitors, if the Society give no premium, the field will.

Nathan Whitman, of East Bridgewater, entered a claim for the best crop of spring wheat; he obtained something more than the required quantity and is entitled to the first premium, $15.

Mr. W. supposes he should have had several bushels more of wheat, had it not been so badly lodged by a gust of wind in July. The small grains are always exposed to injury from strong winds, and the danger is often greatly increased by the imprudence of the cultivators. Mr. W. applied manure to his land near the time of sowing, the tendency of which was to produce too rapid early growth and too much weakness of fibre to regain the natural position after any disorder. Had the value of the manure applied the last spring, or even the one half of that amount been expended in pulverizing the soil, we believe his crop would have been heavier, more evenly ripened and therefore threshed cleaner. One leading cause of so many failures in attempts to raise wheat, we think, may be neglect of working the land sufficiently. In fields newly cleared from the forest, the soil is always porous and those fields yield wheat abundantly; continually cropping produces compactness in the soil, therefore in preparing an old field for wheat, we should reduce it as near as practicable to the state of forest soil. No manure need be admitted into the process in a field which produced the preceding year, as did Mr. W., more than an hundred bushels of Indian corn to the acre.

Six claims were entered for the best crop of Indian corn on an acre of land. One was withdrawn because the field supposed to contain an acre, proved less in measurement. It is due to that applicant, Mr. Drake the superintendent of East Bridgewater almshouse to state that according to appearance from the road, he had one of the largest crops noticed in the county. Another claim was withdrawn late in the season on account of injury to the crop from a great rain.

Four fields were examined and the product of one square rod in each weighed, with the following results. In the field of Nathan Whitman of E. Bridgewater, the product of a rod weighed 49 1-2 lbs. making 105 45-75 bushels to the acre; in that of Paul Hathaway of Middleborough, 42 lbs. making 89 15-75 bushels to the acre; George W. Wood of Middleborough, 41 3-4 lbs. making 89 5-75 bushels to the acre; Dexter Pratt of East Bridgewater, 37 lbs. making 78 70-75 bushels to the acre.

Messrs. W. and H. cultivated the corn chiefly with horses. Mr. W. hoed not at all, and spent less than twenty hours in pulling up weeds. In this instance the success of the corne has been entirely satisfactory, but a reasonable doubt may be entertained whether it should be recommended in general practice. In smooth fields free of perennial weeds and stones, the hoe may be dispensed with, but in fields filled with roots of what is called dog-grass, as many now are, every available instrument seems important in eradicating them. Mr. H. two years in succession has obtained very fine crops of corn with very little use of the hoe. As far as farmers can cultivate to advantage with the horse they should certainly adopt this course, as they will be able to till more extensive fields and do it with less expense than they possibly could with what is termed hand labor. We are sorry to have occasion to complain of deficiences in the statements made. There seems to be no difficulty in writing out a true account of what has been done and how accomplished. Yet it is seldom that we have any thing like a full account. In estimating the expense of an operation it is rare that every item which should be taken into the account is mentioned. The statements of the corn crops are all of them this year deficient on a point specifically required on the list of premiums. None of them inform us how their seed corn was selected and preserved. One of them states that he had it of a person in a neighboring town, and that it was selected specially for seed, but whether in the field, at the time of husking, or in the crib, we know not. This a subject of more importance than competitors ardent in the pursuit of premiums may think it.

We have a very variable climate and late corn is frequently injured by early frosts. In a careful selection of the first ripened ears for seed we secure the maturity of the crop a week or two earlier than in a promiscuous collection of it. Taking all our seed from the most fruitful stalks we employ one proper and probable mean of increasing the crop.

First prem. on corn is awarded to N. Whitman, $8
Second do. do. P. Hathaway, 6
A gratuity do. G. W. Wood, 4
Do. do. D. Pratt, 2

Daniel Alden, of Middleborough, is entitled to the first premium for oats $8, having raised 69 1-2 bushels on one acre and nine rods.

Mr. A. has again been very successful with oats in the use of a less quantity than is usually employed. There were however, some other circumstances, which might have affected his crop favorably. He applied a quantity of salt to his field two years in succession. The influences of this article on the grain crop are not yet very clearly ascertained. He also applied some wood ashes a very good vermifuge and a powerful stimulant to almost every kind of plant. Farmers, we think, will do wisely in making trials with less quantities of seed oats, especially where they seed also with grass. It is uncommon to see so vigorous looking young grass where oats had grown as appeared on this premium on white beans, $6.

George Drew another claimant for beans failed of obtaining the required quantity. A gratuity of 1 vol. Mass. Ploughman is recommended.

A gratuity of 1 vol. Boston Cultivator is awarded to Dexter Pratt for a field of barley, falling short of the required quantity less than two bushels.

Orasmus Littlejohn is entitled to the premium for carrots on quarter of an acre $5, having raised 102 1-2 bushels.

Five claims were entered for French turnips. From various causes the turnips were very uneven, some of the applicants had supplied the various spaces with round turnips. The supervisor stated to the Committee that the weight of a selected rod on most of the plats was a very uncertain criterion by which to judge of the whole product, and would operate very unequally among the applicants as some of the soils were of a very adhesive character and the turnips could not easily be freed from a quantity of earth. For these reasons gratuities are recommended

To G. W. Wood, two plats, 1-2 & 1-4 acre, $3
Caleb Hall, Middleborough, 1-4 acre, 2
Orasmus Littlejohn, do. 2
P. Hathaway, do. 1
G. Drew, Halifax, 1 vol. Boston Cultivator.

G. W. Wood is entitled to the first premium for the greatest crop of potatoes on an acre, having raised 457 bushels according to the rod weighed, $8.

Mr. W. obtained a sufficiently large crop and should receive the premium. He has not much prospect of benefit beyond it. The potatoes were a large portion of them discolored on the outside and will probably decay, if stored in a cellar. Whether they are of much value as food for animals in a decaying state seems very doubtful. It will not be wise under existing circumstances to encourage extensive planting of the article. Notwithstanding the numerous dissertations written on the subject of this malady and the various remedial projects that have been adopted, we remain nearly as ignorant of the causes and cure as when the difficulty first occurred. Early after its appearance in this country a very distinguished agriculturist in a discussion on the subject, said he could describe it only as a certain physician once characterized the disease called spotted fever, it is death. We know to our loss the fatal character of the malady and our knowledge extends very little further. In the progress of the disease, we discover that some kinds of potatoes decay more than others, and that there is more of the disease in low and moist, than on high and dry land. Perhaps observation and experience will prove the most reliable sources of knowledge, we shall ever attain in the case. Within the memory of some of us there was almost universal despair in relation to the rye crop, blight seemed to pervade every field where it was sown. Now, in the careful selection of soils, in attention to the preparation of them and the time of seeding, farmers sow rye with good hope of success.

We hope that observation and experience may prove effective in annually diminishing the losses now sustained in the potato crop.

For Committee on Produce.
Respectfully submitted,
MORRILL ALLEN.

Bridgewater, Nov. 10, 1847.
[Old Colony Memorial.

THE POTATO ROT. At a recent agricultural show in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mr. Robert Van Amburgh, received a premium for the best specimen of potatoes. The following memorandum from him is published in the Poughkeepsie Journal:

REMEDY FOR THE POTATO ROT. Robert Van Amburgh, of Poughkeepsie, has raised two successive crops of Mercer potatoes, viz: one crop in 1846 and one the present year (1847,) perfectly sound and without any rot. The potatoes planted in 1846, were the small potatoes of the year before, and about the size of a hickory nut, or a trifle larger, and dug when green and before the usual time of digging, and preserved through the winter. Those planted last spring were of the same kind, and were planted without regard to size.

THE SUGAR CROP. The New Orleans Delta says it is estimated by competent judges that the sugar crop of Louisiana will exceed the crop of last year by at least 100,000 hhds, and the increase in molasses will exceed that of sugar. The total yield of sugar this year is estimated at 240,000 hhds, which, at $50 per hhd (lower than a fair average) amounts in value to $12,000,000. It is said that the molasses pays the expenses of the crop—if so the above is a very handsome net profit.

In addition to the premiums and gratuities awarded by the Essex Agricultural Society, at their last annual meeting in Lynn, the following awards, says the Salem Gazette, were made by the Trustees of the Society, at a meeting held in Salem, on the 15th of November instant:—

To Daniel Pillsbury, West Newbury, management of farm, a gratuity of $10 00
Winthrop Low, Essex, cultivation of cranberries, 1st premium 15 00
John Peaslee, Danvers, onion crop, prem. 6 00
Daniel Osborn do do do gratuity 3 00
James P. King do do do do 3 00
Aaron C. Proctor do do do do 3 00
Benj. P. Ware, Marblehead, carrot crop, gratuity 3 00
Henry Bushby, Danvers, carrot crop, gratuity 3 00
William G. Lake, Topsfield, nursery of fruit trees, 1st premium 10 00
Chas. F. Putnam, Salem do do 2d pr 8 00
Sam'l C. Pitman, Lynn do do 3d pr Washington's Letters.
James B. Cole, Beverly do gratuity 4 00
Enoch Northend, Newbury, for colt 6 00
John W. Proctor, Danvers, Essay on cultivation of the onion, prem 10 00

ALLEN W. DODGE, Secretary.

Hamilton, Nov. 16, 1847.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL SHOW AND FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This show commenced on the 5th of October and continued till the 23d. It was held at the commodious premises of Castle Garden; and the long spacious bridge leading to it from the Battery, which had been inclosed and roofed for this purpose, was also densely packed with agricultural and other implements. The interest in this institution seemed to be as great as it was possible for the premises to accommodate. Every nook and corner of the large area were filled with the various products of American art and industry, and it makes us proud of our country—prouder far than to hear the thunders from our distant victories on a foreign soil—to see these manifold specimens of American ingenuity thus fostered and brought into favorable and wide-spread notice, by the leading association of the country. At the same that the products of various useful arts have been so widely exhibited, the interest of the public to witness this display has suffered no abatement from former years. The crowd of visitors was larger than at any previous period, and the garden has been thronged from the commencement, increasing every day till the end of the fair.

Among the many valuable agricultural articles exhibited, we may mention Lewis' cornsheller, with separator and fan attached, price $15; Bott's straw and stalk-cutter, improved, price $25 to $30; Tower's ditto; Ruggles, Nourse and Mason's ditto; Thorn's ditto, an excellent machine; Grant's fan-mill, an old machine, but still at the head of improvement; Eddy's Thresher, a new article; Bogardus' horse-power, ditto; Trimble's horse power; Bogardus and Swift's corn-mills; Fitzgerald's corn and flour mills; Smith's ventilating amutmachine; Gifford's corn-sheller and separator; Ketchum's mowing machines; Stafford's kiln-drying machines for grain and meal, heated by steam, a new, and apparently an excellent article; Wakeman's harrow, a new and valuable article; Hopkins' manure and hay forks and potato-hooks, highly finished, and cut out of [illegible] were also handy iron fences, a beautiful and convenient article, together with the usual quantity of fine improved ploughs, harrows, cultivators, &c., &c. Also, several improved washing-machines; a valuable little self-acting apple-parer; dog-powers for churns; Kendall's churns. All of the above implements we have for sale at our agricultural warehouse, 187 Water street.

The articles of various miscellaneous domestic manufacture were displayed in great profusion, and of high finish; and we were glad to notice an unusual advance in many of the finer branches of cutlery, and the metals, wood, leather, wool, cotton, india rubber, &c., &c.

A new and splendid telescope, the fruit of American manufacture, was exhibited.

The show of fruits, vegetables, and flowers was good, and added much to the interest; and the display of fireworks gave brilliancy to the fair.

The annual speech delivered at the Tabernacle by Fletcher Webster, Esq., was replete with interest and instruction, and other addresses made during the Fair added to the interest of the occasion.

The cattle-show was held at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third streets, and was well filled with the various representations of the farm yard. Pre-eminent among them was the superb imported horse, Trustee, the illustrious sire of Fashion, who has made the quickest four-mile heat yet run in America. Though now about 17 years old, he seems in tip-top vigor and health. The show of horses was not numerous, but among them we noticed several good animals. The same is true of cattle, sheep, and swine. Among the latter, we noticed the valuable animals of Mr. Stickney, of Massachusetts, and the descendants of former importations, which did great credit to their owner.

There was a pair of sheep-dogs exhibited by Dr. Field, which were fine specimens of what ought to be in the hands of every shepherd.

[Amer. Agriculturist.

BUCKWHEAT FOR FOOD.

At an Agricultural Conversation, held at Boston, by the members of the Massachusetts Legislature, two or three years since, there was all but a universal condemnation expressed upon buckwheat for food. The only exception to this condemnation which we now remember, was from Mr. Buckminster, the editor of the Ploughman.

Many were at a loss to account for the fact that so singular an opinion should be so generally concurred in, at that place. But the fact is, that the Yankees, though they know a good many things, do not, or did not, know how to manage buckwheat. We have had some experience, and can say that we never did eat a good buckwheat cake in New England. The article, as seen by us, was universally black, gritty, and heavy. It was common to manage the crop in somewhat like the following manner, in that region, say fifteen years ago. It was suffered to stand till dead ripe, then mowed or cradled, and the gravels raked upon the ground, where they were suffered to lie. A bed was made in the field, and the threshing was also done upon the earth. The grain was then run through a fanning mill—then ground without being cleansed from its dirt, and not bolted. It was merely sifted for use, and the cakes made of it were such as described. It is possible that there are some of our readers who manage it in the same way.

The buckwheat flour sold in this city, where it is an article of general consumption during the winter season, is, when cooked, as white as that of wheat, equally free from grit, and as light; and there is no reason why it should be otherwise.

To make this sort of flour, the grain is cut before it is dead ripe. Instead of the gravels being suffered to lie on the earth, they are mostly set on end, till dry. It is then carried to the barn floor, and threshed like other grain. When taken to the mill, it is passed through the smut machine, and cleaned of all grit. It is then ground and bolted like wheat, and is as clean as the flour of that article.

One word as to its cooking. The batter is mixed with good yeast, and suffered to stand over night. In the morning a little saleratus is added to correct acidity, and the cakes are ready for baking. Now as to the eating.

Let no man think of eating them otherwise than hot. A cold buckwheat cake is not to be endured. One must cook while the rest eat.—Then as to the dressing. Do not eat *molasses* upon them. It is execrable. Procure syrup, not molasses. The first costs here seventy-five cents per gallon, while molasses costs fifty, or fifty-six cents.

ON FARM BUILDINGS—HINTS TO MEN OF SMALL MEANS.

TO THE EDITORS.—Gentlemen: I have, in a former letter, said something on this subject, and I would say more. Farmers often expend too much of their capital, or their means, in the erection of buildings. They run themselves too much in debt, and are for a long time unable to make such an outly on the soil as to render it profitable.

Many young farmers are obliged to build for themselves, having purchased a lot of new land without a building on it. And being ambitious of appearances they must have about as large a house for a small family as many rich men occupy with large families. Two front parlors are built because one would look lonesome. Then a kitchen is wanted, for who would spoil a parlor with kitchen furniture!

Two front parlors are finished off for a constant evening parlor, a sitting, common parlor; —the other for company—for occasional occupation. Pretty soon the nice man with his pretty wife find the new kitchen quite too pretty to be used for dirty kitchen work, and an outer room in addition must be built to save from soil the better part of the house. "La, it wont cost much, and it will prove a saving in the long run."

The original kitchen is now found to be good enough for every day parlor, and withal more convenent for being more near to the centre of business. The two front rooms are quite convenient to store articles that are not often wanted, and they both stand from year to year without a fire in them, except on a Thanksgiving day, when company is expected.

But if at any other time than on a set holiday, a friend and his wife call-in for an evening visit, the farmer and his wife and children are found either in the best kitchen or in the more useful one. A great stir is made, and coals are carried into one of the front parlors, and the visitors are ushered into it, cold as a barn, where they sit till it is concluded best to go back into the warm kitchen, which has been warm all day.

After a very few trials of the patience of visitors the idea of abandoning a warm room for a cold one, in a cold evening, is given up; and the two front parlors are left to rot in their native beauty, till such time as the house may fall into other hands and be occupied by a *tenant*. He will use the house and actually occupy the best room in it.

One parlor and one kitchen will answer well enough to begin with. Why should a farmer or a mechanic with small means build so large that he cannot occupy the premises? Let him build according to his means, and build in such a way that additions may be made without undoing what was first done!—He may add on to the gable end of his house, and may double the space within it; and make [illegible] instead of laying out a thousand dollars, let him appropriate five hundred at first; and let the other five accumulate till it has become a thousand. This is done in less than twelve years, at the legal rate of interest: And in less than six years, as some are forced to pay for hired money.

A parlor and a kitchen with chambers over them will answer well enough for a young family. A rough shed for storing wood, may be erected by the farmer himself, and as he has all the materials for such a building on his own farm, and as no inside finishing is needed, he need not have a carpenter to aid him longer than a single week. It is the finishing off inside that runs up the bills in house building. The boards, the timber, the shingles and the clapboards, in a wooded country, are small matters compared with carpenter's bills.

Good closets are wanted in all houses, and we seldom find enough of them. But as they are more useful in the kitchen than in the parlor, they may be made in very plain style.—The best room needs no closet in it. The crockery ware is not wanted there, for when visitors are in the parlor it is not so accessible as you would like; and for your own family a closet there is too distant from your table.—Closets for clothes should be in the chambers.

Barns are built at less expense for carpenter work than houses are, and an ingenious farmer may do much of the work himself, or with the aid of his farm labor. He may dig his own cellar add stone it; and a good barn cellar will afford so much room that the barn need not be more than half as large as when no cellar is made. The cattle may all be kept in the cellar, in case it is open on one side as it should be.

The cattle are warmer here, and the manure is kept in a better state than when it is high and dry where it freezes hard and cannot be mixed. Roots are kept in barn cellars and they are fed out with less labor when the cattle too are in the cellar. Some farmers keep loam ready to be mixed through the winter with the excrements of the cattle.

Yours respectfully, W. B.

Nov. 1847.

☞ The above first appeared in the Maine Cultivator.

PROTECTING TENDER ROSES. In your first volume the subject of protecting tender roses in winter was alluded to, but the very best method yet resorted to has not been published, so far as I know, in any periodical or book. It is practiced with wonderful success in this neighborhood, where there are many rose fanciers, especially among the ladies. Its extreme simplicity and economy strongly recommend it. For even the most tender tea roses it is perfect. Collect a number of cedar boughs and stick them round the bushes, drawing them together into a cone at the top, and slightly tying them there. The rose does not want protection from cold in our climate, but the tender kinds must be shielded from sleet and snow, and the ceders do this effectually. This information may save thousands of plants, and cultivators, instead of planting small ones every spring, may acquire large bushes. I have seen the top of a considerable cedar tree cut down and placed over a tender running rose with perfect success.

J. J. SMITH.

Germantown, near Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1847.
[Downing's Horticulturist.

FRUIT OF AN ANCIENT TREE. Among the fruits exhibited at the late show at Hartford was an apple from the "old Wyllis tree," which was brought from England and planted where it now stands *two hundred and eight* years ago. We saw this venerable tree; it stands within a few rods of the "Charter Oak," so renowned in Connecticut history. The apple tree has only a mere shell of the trunk, with a few small green branches; yet it bore a dozen apples, perhaps, the present season. By the kindness of some friends we received some specimens of the fruit, which may be seen at our office. The hollow in the old oak has probably increased considerably in size since it contained the charter of the colony, but it is still quite vigorous, and may stand another half a century or longer.

[Albany Cultivator.

MECHANIC ARTS.

ANOTHER PATENT CASE.

A patent case, B. J. Wilder, vs. C. J. Gaylor and L. Brown, for damages for the infringement of a patent for the manufacture of Salamander Safes, was tried in this city last week before Judge Nelson. The Court stated the claim to be for the discovery of plaster of Paris as a non conductor, and applying it as an improvement to the Double Safe formerly in use, and considered the patent to come within the Patent Laws.

It was shown that Mr. Fitzgerald, who took out the patent and subsequently assigned the right, commenced making experiments as early as 1830, and in 1832 applied it to small model safes. In 1836 he applied for a patent, but owing to the patent office being burnt down, he did not then get the patent, but renewed the application in 1837, '38 and '39; and although he did not secure the patent till 1843, he was considered as having made the application in 1836, provided he used due diligence, under the circumstances, in following up the application. In opposition to the claim, a safe was exhibited in court made by Mr. Jas. Conner, who was engaged in the stereotype business, and in the use of plaster of Paris, as early as Sept. 1832. It is on the same principle as the patent now contended for, with the exception of the lid, which does not have plaster in it. The safe was used by Mr. Conner in which to keep his punches. This was practically using plaster of Paris for the manufacture of iron chests previous to Mr. Fitzgerald. Others showed that they applied plaster as late as 1834 or 1835, but these were subsequent to that of Mr. Fitzgerald.

The Court in its charge to the jury said that because Mr. Conner merely made his chest for private convenience, did not present it to the public, and it was afterwards neglected or forgotten, it was considered not to affect Mr. Fitzgerald's right, and through him the plaintiff, provided Mr. Fitzgerald took measures practically to test the improvement for public use, and if he was also an original discoverer of the properties of the plaster, and its advantages as now applied. By this test the jury must decide, and as to damages should they find in favor of plaintiff, they must find for the profit accruing on those made and sold by defendants from Sept. 1845, when they commenced the manufacture of the article, to Feb. 1846, the time of the commencement of this suit, that being all that can be claimed or allowed in the present action.

A verdict was rendered for plaintiff, (Wilder,) for $1800.

PNEUMATIC PROCESS FOR SINKING PILES. This process, for which Dr. Potts, of Buckingham street, for some time back obtained patents and also the patronage of the Lords of the Admiralty and Trinity Board, is of such importance in all cases where submarine foundations are to be formed, that every body interested in scientific pursuits, and the success of those who have devoted their talents and labors to useful improvements, will be desirous of knowing something of the principle and manner of the invention. It is simply the application of the pneumatic process to the sinking of tubular iron piles. A hollow iron pile is placed upon the surface through which it is required to be sunk; by means of an air pump it is rendered a vacuum. This being effected, the sand, shingle, soil, water, &c. rush into it from the bottom, and as they rush in, the pile descends by its own weight into the cavity left by the pumping. The [illegible] a fresh vacuum is formed, and the pile sinks farther and farther. A series of these piles are sunk, which may be filled with chalk, wood, or concrete, as the case may be, and tied together by bolts and nuts by some similar contrivance, and the foundation of a sea wall, or the foundation of a lighthouse, pier, or breakwater, effectually formed. The process has been tried on the Goodwin Sands, and has been found to be very successful. The rapidity with which the piles are sunk is very surprising. More is done in an hour by the air pump and a hollow iron tube than can be performed in a day, or even in a week, by the common method of driving a wooden pile with the weight called the "monkey." The invention is equally applicable to foundations for railways and bridges, and, indeed, in all places where wooden piles are required. The public are very much indebted to the inventor of this novel system for the aid he has afforded to practical science and engineering.

METHOD OF PRESERVING THE DENOMINATIONS OF A BANK BILL FROM BEING ALTERED. Messrs. Crane & Co., of Dayton, Mass., manufacturers of bank paper, have invented a very simple and efficient method of preserving the denomination of a bill from alteration. Threads of silk and cotton are so arranged in parallel lines, lengthways with the note, and embodied in the substance of the paper during its manufacture. A one dollar bill has one thread, and one is added for each denomination up to five dollars, then a ten dollar bill has 6, another is added for twenty, fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand; the last having eleven threads. It must be very difficult, if not impossible, to insert another thread after once the note is finished, and as the threads mark its value as distinctly as the figures, the chances of a successful alteration are at least very greatly diminished.—The Mechanics' Banking Association of this city, and several of the banks in this state, and at the east, have ordered the thre

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1847.

WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, EDITOR.

THANKSGIVING.

No less than twenty two sovereign states of this Union agreed in selecting the 25th day of this month to be observed as a general day of Thanksgiving and praise. This is as it ever should be. All should unite to give thanks to the Giver of all good for the numerous blessings that all enjoy.

Our country is blest beyond all other countries on the Globe. We have a fertile soil that with proper care secures to us an abundance of the good things which our Creator has placed within our reach, leaving us a surplus to administer to the wants of the afflicted in distant climes. Our natural position and advantages have been propitious in enabling our people to form in this western world a system of free government that has a direct tendency to secure the personal rights of all, while it operates as an inducement to the most feeble to struggle on and endeavor to secure as much independence as the strongest may claim.

Ours is emphatically a government administered by the agents of the governed. And though the agents that are selected may do wrong, and the nation may suffer in consequence of rash measures, the people, the electors, have the whole power in their own hands, and have only to guard themselves f om imposition by pretended friends and plausible deceivers.

Our own country has been fortunate above all others, in the rulers that have been selected to fill high places. And though some of them have erred, their errors are pardonable, and we may suppose them to have the interest of the country at heart.

Let us be thankful then that we have yet suffered so little from bad rulers; that wasting wars without necessity have not been common; that we have not yet been plunged irretrievably in debt to gratify an ambition for foreign conquest; and that a great majority of our people have a high regard for the Christian principle, in national matters, to do unto others as we would have others do unto us.

And while we give the most liberal construction to the motives of those who administer the government, we are not to mistake our duty so far as to quietly submit to what we deem a positive wrong. We are not to carry our complaisance so far as to shut our eyes and be unwilling to look for danger ahead.

We are not to have our mouths shut as soon as the mouths of our cannon are opened on people who are styled "our enemies." We, the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE of these States, have not yet authorized "our servants" (as many high in office choose to call themselves) to say when we must stop thinking and speaking.

For, being "sovereign," as all admit, we have quite as good a right to think and to speak when our institutions are in danger as when no danger threatens. We have as good a right to say when we are tired of war and the costs of war as we have to grant the proper supplies for carrying on war. In fine we are not to be told by our "servants or agents" when is the time for us to be silent. We shall ever claim a right to approve, and a right to denounce the measures of our own agents or servants, high in office as they are; even though Mexicans and other "enemies" of our country may possibly hear that we are not all of one mind in regard to war.

And now, having united in a general song of ... for blessings received—the blessing of ... selves and cast the sins of our nation upon our ... while we are willing partakers in iniquity. But let each and every one of the sovereign people who acquiesces in a national wrong consider himself as guilty of that wrong; for national immorality is nothing more or less than combined individual immorality.

Every individual who by his voice or vote approves of an aggressive national war must be considered an accomplice, and he may as well take his weapons of death and march out to the fight as to tarry at home and vote to pay others for the bloody work that is ever incident to war.

In absolute monarchies it is otherwise; but in republics the people are responsible for a continuation of wars. And all unnecessary human slaughter is murder in the sight of heaven as clearly as any private act of killing is murder. By the law of our nature an individual may take the life of another when the act is necessary to self-defence, *and not otherwise.* Nations have no greater *moral* right to take life than individuals have.

In seasons of general Thanksgiving and prayer each one should examine his own heart and determine whether he has not "been a murderer from the beginning"—whether he has never gloried in the killing of thousands who were guilty of no crime but that of defending themselves and their country. A fearful responsibility rests on all who advocate unnecessary wars.

☞ The cowardly Mexicans can talk better than they can fight. When Mr. Trist told them he wished to acquire a title to a few acres by *purchase* and not by conquest, they told him it would be proper then for the invaders to pay for all the damages they had occasioned *in coming to make the purchase,*—that a much larger sum would be demanded now than would have been asked before the invasion. Mr. Trist expects a slice to be given for his trouble in going on to the land; and the Mexicans claim damages for injuries done by the *viewing committee.*

☞ Summer weather still continues in our vicinity, and we have had but little frost for a month past. The flood of water that fell on Wednesday wound up with warm weather, the thermometer standing as high as 66 deg. This is quite uncommon weather for our latitude, but we shall have it cold enough yet before spring.

This open weather is favorable for farmers who are short of hay, for cattle on good farms have not yet required much feed from the barn.

Parties in Congress. The New York Tribune publishes a list of the members elected to the 30th Congress, which meets on Monday, the sixth of December. It says the House will have 116 Whigs, 108 Democrats, and 4 Independents, who were elected by whig votes. It counts a clear majority of 4 Whigs over all others.

Change of market-day at Brighton. We are told there is an agreement of a large majority of the butchers and drovers to hold the Brighton market on Thursdays instead of Mondays, to commence on the first Thursday of January next. This is done to save the necessity of driving on Sundays.

☞ The buckwheat article on our first page should have been credited to the Prairie Farmer, and the Patent case to the Scientific American. The first article on the same page has *tract* instead *track* in its heading. It was the type that ran off the track, not the pen.

☞ The Governor of Vermont has selected the second of December for a day of Thanksgiving; and the Governor of Louisiana the ninth.

☞ Mr. W. G. Lake, of Topsfield, has sent us a box of apples and a tree also that will produce a like kind. The apples bear the name "Aunt Hannah," and they do her ladyship much honor. The apples are now ripe and are excellent. We hope Mr. Lake has many trees of this kind in his nursery at Topsfield.

☞ Mr. Frederic Perkins has shown us specimens of the Golden Russet, ripe in September.

Mr. Reuben Clapp, of Sharon, has brought us a handsome seedling apple—a fair, good sized, handsome fall sweeting.

Mr. Luther Magoon, of Pembroke, has shown us some of his good seedling apples. They are an early kind.

Mr. Elijah Hall, of Methuen has sent us a most excellent specimen of his fall apples, which we denominate the Pomme Royal.

☞ Mr. Wm. Beers, Fulton Village, Woburn, has sent us some large and fine looking winter pears. He had 90 from a tree grafted only seven years ago. One pear was 10 inches, and the other more than 11 inches in circumference.

☞ Mr. Hiram Sweetser of South Reading has brought us some specimens of fine apples. One kind closely resembles the Hubbardston Nonsuch, and we call it by that name.

☞ We are told that ten tons of good poultry were brought over the Eastern Railroad on Tuesday for this market. Large lots have come in from R. Island also and poultry has been abundant this week, and prices quite as low as the article can be afforded.

☞ The Chinese Junk is now lying at Charlestown bridge and may be inspected by any one who has *tin* for such a purpose. It is no doubt a great curiosity.

☞ The N. Y. Journal of Commerce estimates the amount of specie in this country at $100,000,000.

"Water for me, bright water for me,
And wine for the tremulous debauchee."

Water has had many eulogists among temperance reformers and others; but few have spoken its praises more eloquently, says the Transcript, than Mr. Quincy in his address of Saturday, on the corner-stone of the reservoir, He remarked:

"The corner-stone is laid of churches of a particular faith—of monuments of past events, of general, but not universal interest—of hospitals, of whose benefits a small number only will partake—of colleges, where the fortunate few alone derive immediate advantage. But this is of universal interest—there is nothing sectarian, notional, nothing exclusive about it. It is monopolized by no party in politics, or sect in religion. It is an equal blessing to the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the just and the unjust. It will aid the poor woman, toiling for her children at the wash-tub—it will minister to the proudest beauty in the luxury of her chamber—it will cool the fevered brow of disease, and be a cordial to the parched lips of the intemperate—it will promote moral as well as physical well-being; for cleanliness, according to Whitfield, stands next unto Godliness. Its treasures will preserve our habitations from fire—will impel the giant strength of the steam engine—will accompany our navigators to the remotest climes—will dedicate the infant at the altar—[illegible] strength of manhood's strength of age. Nor will the blessing be confined to man; nothing that enjoys animal or vegetable life will exist on this peninsula for centuries without sharing its benefits. The gift of water, to cool earth's fever and to cleanse its stains, as a blessing is second only to the revelation of that living water, 'of which if a man drink he shall never thirst.'"

Newspaper Exchange. The importance of a concentration of business of the same kind in the same neighborhood, has been felt, and to a considerable extent acted on, by different professions and trades. It was suggested some time ago, that the publishers of newspapers would derive important advantages from a nearer proximity, and especially from having a sort of Newspaper Exchange. We are happy to be able to announce that a very handsome beginning has been made towards carrying out this important suggestion. Early in the spring, Mr. G. F. Bemis, an enterprising printer, who, by industry and energy, has gradually become the most extensive printer of newspapers in this city—took a long lease of the fine, large, four-story building in School street, known as Harding's Gallery, and the house directly back of it, on Harvard Place, for the purpose of establishing a Newspaper Exchange. These buildings contain sixteen rooms, many of them large and high studded, and all well lighted. These have been nicely fitted up and put in order for composition and press rooms, counting rooms and rooms for editorial use. A superior steam engine, of power sufficient to drive fifteen or twenty presses, has been placed in the basement of the back building, and the necessary shafts, bands and machinery put up for driving power presses.—Most of the rooms are already occupied, four power presses set in motion, and operations fairly commenced, much to the convenience and satisfaction of all concerned.

There are now printed under these roofs no less than fourteen papers—daily, semi-weekly and weekly—as follows: The American Traveller—daily, semi-weekly and weekly—The Athenæum, Christian Alliance & Visiter, Christian Register, Christian Watchman, Journal of the Times, Light Ship, Massachusetts Ploughman, N. E. Puritan, Minor Puritan, Saturday Rambler, and the Yankee Blade. Besides these, three other papers will probably soon be added to the list. Several of the above papers have their counting rooms and editors' rooms in the same building.

There are now sixty-five persons constantly employed in this Exchange, in the business of editing, composing and printing newspapers;—and between 80,000 and 100,000 sheets—most of them very large ones—are printed and published at this establishment every week. The aggregate yearly expenditure for paper alone used in this Exchange cannot be less than $30,000; and the amount paid for the labor of those employed in preparing this paper for publication must amount to at least $25,000 more.

It will thus appear that this new establishment is well entitled to the name which the proprietor has given to it—a Newspaper Exchange.

[Traveller.

Fatal Accident. A son of Mr. V. B. Wait, aged 9 years, was instantly killed on Saturday afternoon, 13th inst., on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, a short distance above this village, at a turn-out for the purpose of loading granite for the Fitchburg Railroad depot in Boston. The lad was at play about the track, and by some means his head was caught between the cars used for freighting stone, and crushed in a horrible manner. [Fitchburg Sentinel.

Bound Over. The three supposed burglars, Williams, Edwards, and Wilson, arrested in Charlestown, were examined before Justice Willard, who committed them to Cambridge jail, in default of bail in the sum of $2000 each, to answer at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in Middlesex county. The examination lasted the entire day, and hundreds of spectators had an opportunity of seeing the most complete set of burglarious instruments, ever exhibited in this part of the country.

A merchant of St. Petersburg drives a carriage drawn by two very large wolves. They are harnessed like carriage horses, and attract much attention.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The Steamship Acadia arrived on Saturday afternoon, having left Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The Acadia left Liverpool with 82 passengers. She left 15 passengers at Halifax, and brought 13 additional passengers from Halifax to Boston

The Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on the 28th ult., in 12 days from Boston.

The Henry Clay reached Liverpool on the 25th ult., fifteen days after leaving New York.

The French Steamer Union, from New York, at Cherbourg, experienced two severe gales on her passage, one off Newfoundland, which lasted five days, the second off the Azores, during which the boiler burst, and the machinery was much damaged.

The ship Milton has reached Liverpool from Boston, with a cargo of 177 tons of ice.

Wilmer's European Mail says—

"During the last fortnight the excitement and alarm which has existed in commercial circles has been frightful. No language could convey anything like an adequate idea of the prostration of confidence and credit which has taken place in this country. The demands upon the Government from the 19th to the 26th ult., to step forward to arrest the evil, were loud and frequent. Dozens of plans were proposed for the mitigation of the difficulties, and deputations innumerable gained access to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. At length, on Monday week, the Government did interfere, and authorized the Bank of England to depart from the restrictions imposed upon it by the Bank Act of 1844, and make advances on security in sums of not less than £2000—charging interest at the rate of *eight* per cent. Instantly a wonderful change took place in the general tone of business. Produce was in much better demand by the home trade, whilst a slight improvement in the value of some articles occurred, and merchants supplied the markets with caution.

This improved state of affairs, however, has not been of long duration, for since Tuesday, and without any apparent cause, the markets for Colonial Produce have been in a dull state, whilst merchants were more willing to sell, and previous rates could not generally be obtained.

Grain. The transactions have not, since our last number, been marked by such extreme fluctuations as previously. In Liverpool the corn market of the 22d ult., for the better qualities of wheat and flour was steady, whilst the inferior descriptions slightly receded from our last quotations. In the early part of the week ending the 30th ult. the markets generally were lower, but on Friday last prices exhibited a decided movement upwards: an advance of 1s to 2s was established. In Liverpool flour advanced to 29s per barrel, and the deliveries continued upon an extensive scale—holders of wheat throughout the country not seeming disposed to bring their stocks to market. The above advance was fully maintained at the market in Mark-lane on the 1st inst. Foreign wheat was held for the same advance; but sales were not so readily effected; but Indian corn was 1s. higher. The arrivals of Flour in London were chiefly Canadian, which rules from 24 to 27s per barrel. In Liverpool the demand for flour continues active, States and Canadian flour met a good inquiry: 29s. 6d and even 30s. per barrel were paid for fine quality, but the latter rate was only obtained in a few instances for choice descriptions."

In Manchester, the failure of Mr. Robert Gardner, a merchant trading largely to China, has caused great consternation. Several other heavy firms there have also failed.

In London, Messrs. Coates & Co., the buyers of goods for the American market, in Broad street, Cheapside, have stopped payment. Their liabilities are estimated at £100,000.

Latest from London. A telegraphic despatch to the Liverpool Exchange, dated London, Nov. 4, 10 A. M., says, "India Mail arrived—accounts said to be good. Money easier at the London Stock Exchange—worth say six per [illegible]

There are nearly [illegible] borough of Manchester without the means of employment.

Freights at Liverpool. Since our last report a great improvement has manifested itself, and higher rates have been paid than for many months, the supply of ships having been deficient. [European Times.

Several timber laden vessels are at present lying in the river, owing to the circumstances that many of the consignees of such vessels, now in the docks, refuse to pay freight, or to incur the expenses to receive the cargoes consigned them from abroad. The rule is, that freights shall all be paid in cash, which cannot be found at present.

Importation of Cotton into Preston. Most of the mill owners in Preston intend closing their manufactories when their present stock of cotton is worked up. In consequence, very little is now brought into Preston. During the week ending on Thursday week, not above a hundred bales had been brought in, a quantity not equal to the individual consumption of several concerns. Such a circumstance has never before been known in the history of manufactures in this town.

Immediate Assembling of Parliament. A supplement to last Friday's Gazette contains her Majesty's proclamation for calling Parliament together for the despatch of business on the 18th instant.

Anti Gold-Law League. The members of the League held another meeting at the crown and Anchor, London, on the 28th ult., Mr. F. Bennoch in the chair, when several strong arguments were adduced against the present currency system; and Mr. J. Taylor showed how, by the operation of £60,000,000 of Exchequer Bills of small amount, and of course a legal tender, both safety and ease would be given to financial operations, and explained how the supposed depreciation of the paper pound would be obviated.

The hourly increasing danger of a Swiss civil war, since war is actually declared, is the only topic connected with European politics which attracts much attention. It will be seen elsewhere that in obedience to the orders of his Government, Baron Von Kaiserfelk, the Austrian Minister, had demanded his passport, in order to withdraw from Zurich previous to the commencement of hostilities. His assurance that Austria would not interfere between the belligerents had, in some degree, cooled the valour of the Sonderbund party, which had now appealed to France.

The beggars of the metropolis number 60,000, and the alms they obtain amount to £1,200,000 a year, an average of £20 a year for each beggar, which is as high an average as that of the income of the working of the clergy in Wales.

Of the *Cotton Manufacture at Manchester*, it is said, the market continues in a very embarrassed position. The transactions have been of the most limited character; and those which have taken place, have been mainly for the home trade and the United States.—A better feeling has, however, prevailed within the last few days, attended with rather more inquiry for both goods and yarns, consequent upon the temporary suspension of the bank charter by the Government, whereby the Bank has been enabled to enlarge its discounts and advances upon bills of exchange not having more than three months to run, and approved securities, at the minimum rate of eight per cent. This step has tended in some measure to restore confidence; though disapproved by some who wished matters to cure themselves, will yet, we think, be found to have produced much good, and its desirableness, if we mistake not, will be shown by the nature of the Bank returns. Whilst in operation, it must necessarily cause all transactions admitting of delay to continue to be suspended, for no one in a general way could be expected to enter into new engagements whilst money continues so dear. On the other hand, the measure in question must have a tendency to restore confidence; to influence the exchanges beneficially; to bring out money which has been hoarded up from distrust and fear into the ordinary business channels. The distress, from the increased diminution of employment amongst the operatives, is necessarily becoming more painfully severe. Many hundreds of additional hands have been thrown out of employment during the month, What is to become of them during the winter! If things continue, more mills must be stopped! for though cotton is lower by about 2 1-2d per lb than when at the highest point, and the spinner and manufacturer consequently in a somewhat better position as to that, yet how can he produce when there is no prospect of sale! when all around is disorder and distrust! It is fearful to contemplate what must be the state of the cotton districts in this country during the winter, if things continue as they are. The following will give you an idea of the transactions of the month.

Stocks of all descriptions of cotton goods have increased materially, notwithstanding the diminution of the production. Prices are very irregular, and determinable only by the position of the seller and the nature of the payment offered. Some goods have been sold lower than ever they were at any previous period—we allude to some descriptions of forty-inch Shirtings—and many others are nearly as low as ever they were. Many parties are very anxious sellers; and purchases for cash may now be effected upon such terms as would well repay the investment. There are many considerable orders in the market, which would be entered into were money matters easier. The accounts by the last Oveiland Mail would in ordinary times have been considered favorable. Those by the North American steamer were highly satisfactory.

On the continent considerable failures had taken place. Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Lisbon and Ghent, have chiefly suffered.

The drafts on the Union Bank of Calcutta had been refused acceptance by the London agents, and had been returned, which was looked upon as a serious matter to many parties.

The European Times says—

"The Liverpool Cotton market since our last publication has been in a very dull and gloomy state. Few sales have been effected, and the general tendency of the prices has been downward. The position of importers is, at the present moment, extremely perplexing; and there is but slender hopes of a speedy improvement in the consumption, it is not unlikely but that prices will further recede. It was thought that the recent "recommendation" of Government to the directors of the Bank of England, respecting the expediency of extending their issues beyond the term of the Bank Charter, would have led to more activity in the trade, and a consequent advance in prices. For a few days it did so, but the improvement was only temporary. On the 26th ult., when the resolutions passed by the directors of the Bank of England on the previous day became known, holders at once demanded higher prices, and the quotations stood about 1-4d. per. lb. higher but nearly all this advance has since been lost. The sales for the week ending Oct. 29, were 22,200 bales. For the four days ending Nov. 3, they were only 8000 bales."

On the whole, the severity of the crisis seems to have passed, though it will be a long time, probably, before prosperity returns.

Italy. The Austrians evince no intention whatever of evacuating the position which they have usurped. But the din of revolutionary meetings has somewhat subsided, and matters, just at the present, seem to indicate that they will soon relapse into their previous state of political apathy. In the meantime the Pope, by his endeavors to promote peace, not only throughout his own States, but also in Naples and Switzerland, is laying the solid foundation for a still more glorious career. The Sultan has come to the resolution of henceforth placing the Christians of the Lebanon under the direction of a representative of the Holy See, thereby rendering the interfence of France wholly unnecessary in the Turkish empire.

In Spain. The effects of Queen Christina's intrigues are already beginning to be developed. Narvaez has been deprived of his portfolio of foreign affairs, and, for some yet unexplained cause, retires from office, but retains his seat as President of the Council.

The Cholera, has committed fearful ravages on both sides of the Black Sea, and for some days has raged at Odessa. In Southern Russia the population of whole villages has been nearly swept away. On the 17th of Oct. it broke out at Warsaw, and on the 30th, at Moscow. Only one case has occurred in Austria, and one in Prussia. Up to the 29th ult. it had not visited Constantinople. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 27th October says:—The Cholera is advancing from the east to the west, than Kertsch, on the [illegible] impede its progress, but not change the direction it has taken.

Later from Santa Fe—The Troops Moving South. We are placed in possession of a Santa Fe Republican, dated October 16th, which contains some items of general interest.

Col. Newby has issued orders for all the troops not required at Santa Fe to move south; and this force will number nearly 2000 men. The editor of the New Mexico paper says they will be composed of the following companies:—

Lieut. Col. Easton's battalion: six companies of Col. Rall's regiment, and five companies Illinois regiment, viz: company G of the dragoons, which is to be converted into artillery, and placed under command of Lieut. Dyer of the Ordnance Department; Capt. Hassendueble's company of artillery, and Major Walker's battalion of Missouri mounted volunteers, making altogether twenty-one companies.

They will be placed at various points between Albuquerque and El Paso, the mounted troops being at the points most suitable for grazing, and the whole, if necessary, can be sent forward to El Paso, if the enemy should assemble there in sufficient force to require it.

The whole force will leave as soon as possible, all most probably next week.

The remaining companies of the Illinois regiment, five in number, will remain in Santa Fe. Capt. Bokes, Simonds and Smithson, of Col. Rall's regiment, will remain at Taos—Capt. Geiss, of the same, at Las Begas, and two companies of regulars at Albuquerque.

Col. Newby goes below; also Col. Ralls. Lieut. Col. Boykin remains in command at Santa Fe, and Maj. Reynolds at Taos. Lieut. Col. Lane has left for the south, and Major Donaldson was soon to follow.

Chihuahua. No further news had been received from Chihuahua. It is supposed that Mr. Skinner and several others are detained prisoners below.

The Navijo Expedition. Major Walker and several others arrived at Santa Fe, from this command, on the 13th of October. They left the river below Albuquerque on the 10th of September, and marched almost due west to the Ojo de Jarah, about fifteen miles, where they left their wagons, took pack animals, and ten days provisions, and proceeded to Zuni and the Red Lake. Detachments were sent out under command of Captains Hamilton and Groves, and one with fifteen men, under command of Lieut. Coates. Capt. Groves returned in two days, and Capt. Hamilton the third day, without either finding Indians or stock.

About twenty miles from the lake the Lieutenant found about twenty Indians, who fired upon him from an ambush, at a place called Puerblo Colorado, but without effect; upon which he made a gallant charge upon them, in advance of his men, killing one dead, and the men wounding several others. The Indians then fled up the mountains, leaving their horses, which they captured or killed. Being out of provisions, the whole command, about one hundred and forty strong, proceeded to the Canon of Chaj, which they entered and marched six miles up; but finding it impracticable to advance, and convinced there were no animals or provisions to be had, they returned to its mouth. A few scattering Indians here showed themselves on the mountain tops. Here they were forced to kill a mule to eat, and from that time until an express returned from Zum, they had to live upon mule and dog meat and wild parsley. They are under great obligations to the people of Rouni, who furnished everything they could when they found them in distress, treating them kindly and hospitably. These people are represented as remarkably white, much whiter, many of them, than the European race. It being impossible to follow them without pack animals, they have come in for them, and for any others which are necessary. The Indians have all fled to the Rio St. Juan, their stock being driven off, and the crops removed. The country is destitute of water, and nothing can be had for man or horse. The command is now encamped at the Bouni mountain, waiting for the return of Major Walker and his command, when they will again move.

Major Walker lost no men in this Navijo expedition, and suffered no sickness. He was recruiting in Santa Fe at the above date, and wished to add fifty men to his battalion.

Missions. A late correspondent of the Courier, with the designation of V., states the expenditure of the last year, for the missions of which he is speaking, to be 264,783 dollars, and the expenses of disbursing that sum, for salaries of agents, clerks, &c., and for publications, 22,716 dollars. He intimates his opinion, or supposition, that in regard to banks, the expenses are in about the same proportion. This is a great mistake. The yearly expense of carrying on a bank is, I am told, about one and a quarter per cent only; while the above missionary ratio is over eight and a half per cent! This difference is immense. As it seems that the interest on money invested on missionary edifices is not included in the above estimate, so I have not included the interest on the cost of the banking buildings. I refer to the expenses of a bank, with a capital of half a million. On a capital of a million, the ratio would be still less. The collection and disbursement of 264,783 dollars should not, it seems to me, amount to 22,716 dollars, with good management, and the religious economy which such a holy trust demands. This is only, however, a first impression, without an accurate knowledge of the details of missions. Of all things, the moneys collected from the poorer classes for converting and saving the heathen, should not be improvidently expended in providing snug places and enviable salaries, to give a "*liberal* support," so called, to unsettled clergymen.

The number of contributors, according to V., is about 100,000, making not quite three dollars apiece for each. This seems to him a very small sum, and not likely to ruin, or even to injure, a poor person. This alone might not be ruinous; but there are other constant calls on the same persons for analagous purposes, or for other charities, claimed with equal ardor. There are education societies, to make ministers and missionaries, and calls to plant orthodox churches in our new settlements, and demands to build new meeting-houses in cities, and contributions for Sunday schools, and colporteurs, and tract distributors, and temperance societies, and anti-slavery and abolition societies, and other *indispensable* charities without number. If *one* of these will not absolutely ruin a poor person, or one that is not rich, yet the whole load may have that effect. It was the last grain that broke the camel's back.

V. has given the number of missionary schools, pupils, &c., and the yearly expense of agents, clerks, publications, &c. I will venture to ask for an equally exact account of the yearly amount expended in the support of missionaries and missionary families, *at* all the several *stations*, exclusive of transportations, way expenses, and disbursements here. I have a desire to know (and others have the same wish) what is the amount actually expended in the *direct conversion* of the heathen, in immediate contact with them, exclusive of preparatory and subsidiary outlays. The books of the Board, no doubt, show this, and a transcript or sum total might easily be exhibited. [Courier. X.

Steamboat Disasters. A Louisville letter to the Philadelphia Courier says that the steamer Caroline, from Pittsburgh for Pearl River, burst her boiler on Friday morning, near Shawneetown; Mr. Peacock, a passenger from Pittsburgh, was killed, and four deck hands badly scalded—one since dead. The boiler was defective. The steamer Tempest, bound down, and the Talisman, from Clinton for St. Louis, came in collission on Thursday morning, ten miles below Cape Giradean, Upper Mississippi. The T. sunk immediately in deep water. The total loss is estimated at forty lives—some think more. The ladies and passengers lost everything, escaping in their night clothes, and in that condition were taken to Giraidean by the steamer Tempest.

Desperate Encounter with Indians in Florida. The Florida Whig (Marianna) of the 4th, which gives the particulars of a desperate encounter that occurred in that vicinity on the previous Sunday, between Mr. Michael King, and two Indians. Mr. King was on the road between St. Josephs and St. Andrews, when two Indians fired their rifles at him; he fled for his life, and when the Indians would get near, he would aim his rifle at them, and they would stop. At last, when quite exhausted, he found one of the Indians sixty or seventy-five yards ahead of the other; he shot at the foremost, but missed him; they then met, knives in hand, and he, King, split the Indian—the Indian fell back and hollowed, the other then near by, took affrigt and fled. The dead Indian proved to be Joe, the old Indian chief. King was shot through the jacket on his back, but the ball missed his body; he was cut with a knife in three places, not seriously.

Expedition to the Arctic Coast. A letter has been received from Dr. John Rae, dated at New York Factory, Hudson's Bay, on the 21st of September last, in which he gives an interesting description of a successful expedition undertaken by him in July, 1846, under the direction of the Hudson's Bay Company, for surveying the part of the Arctic coast at the north eastern angle of the American continent, which remained unexplored. He had successfully executed his mission, and returned, after having traced the coast all the way from Lord Major's Bay, to within a few miles of the Straits of the Fury and Heela, and having proved the correctness of Sir John Ross's supposition that Boothier Felix is a peninsula. He left Fort Churchill with a party of thirteen men, July 6, 1846, and returned there after a most difficult and adventurous journey, Sept. 6, 1847. [London paper.

Vera Cruz. *El Arico Iris*, of November 3d, has the following:

News from Mexico.—We have been informed that on the 10th ult, fifty-five members of the Congress were assembled at the city of Queretaro, and that they had already held several preparatory meetings. It is also reported that the President of the Republic has called to Queretaro all the governors of the different States, in order that they may give him their frank opinions about the war. Then if they be for it, undoubtedly he will request them to point out the means for pursuing it with vigor; and if for peace, to propose the basis upon which a treaty may be made.

Destruction of a Bridge on the Michigan Central Railroad, by Fire. The extensive bridge over the Huron river, near the village of Scio, was on Tuesday afternoon, 16th inst., nearly destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have been communicated by the falling coals dropping from some of the locomotives, that passed over it during the forenoon. The bridge was of the substantial lattice work, erected by the State, at an expense of $5000. It was about 300 feet in length, and about 200 feet of it is entirely destroyed. This accident, at this time, will be severely felt by the villages west, on the road, as there is an increased amount of produce awaiting shipment.

Death from Joy. A German, named Henry Sach, who arrived at New York on Tuesday, accidentally met his brother, from whom he had been sometime separated, on Friday night, in a house on Washington street, which caused him such excessive joy and excitement, that he burst a blood-vessel in the chest, and died in a few minutes.

Quebec, Nov. 15th. Our streets are filled with snow which commenced falling on Saturday last, and cabriolets and sleighs have driven from their occupation carts and carriages. There is a rumor of a schooner from St. Andre, having been lost off the Pillars, on Sunday last, and that all on board perished.

Mr. Josiah Childs, of Natick, has sued the Long Pond Water Commissioners for $3000 damages, sustained by himself and team, and caused by his driving, in the night time, into a trench made across the road for the purpose of putting in the water pipe.

Surgical Operation. An unprecedented operation in surgery was performed yesterday, on a young lady, Lving near this city, as we learn, by Dr. Robert Thompson, of this city, and Dr. M. Z. Krieder, of Lancaster, assisted by several other medical gentlemen. The operation consisted in the removal of the liver, in a diseased state, which upon weight amounted to twenty-nine and a half pounds, independent of material lost during the operation. We learn that up to this time the lady is doing well, but fears are doubtless entertained for the issue.—What next! [Ohio State Journal, 9th inst.

Counterfeit Eagles. A Frenchman giving as his name Casimer Antonious, was arrested in Dayton, Ohio, on the 11th inst, charged with passing a number of counterfeit gold eagles, and committed to the county jail. The counterfeit is said to have been executed with much skill, and the pieces are so heavily coated with gold, that aquafortis produced no effect upon them. They are so well *coined* as to deceive the best judges.

Potatoes in Vermont. Letters from Vermont state that in Windsor county, in that State the crop is generally good—better at least than it was last year.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Sunday afternoon, in Purchase street church, by the Rev J. I. T. Coolidge, Mr John Carleton, of Andover, Mass., to Miss Augusta Gunnison, of Concord, Mass.

By Rev J. S. Dennis, Mr Henry Goodwin to Miss Eveline S. Pickering.

21st inst, at Bromfield street church, by Rev Dr Higgins, Mr Henry H. Hinckley to Miss Sarah Taylor.

By Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Charles W. Turell to Miss Rebecca B. Walton; Mr James L. Jacobs to Miss Harriet N. Jones.

Nov. 18, by the Rev Hosea Ballou, Mr Don C. Ayer, of Boston, to Miss Arethusa A. Hibbard, of St Johnsbury, Vt.

On Sunday, 21st inst, by the Rev Thomas Worcester, at the New Jerusalem Church, Mr Caleb Reed to Miss Ruth Cobb, both of Boston.

On Tuesday, 23d inst, by Rev Dr Gannett, Mr H. A. Johnson, of New York, to Miss Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Whitney, of Boston.

In Salem, by Rev Dr Worcester, Mr Brackett H. Clark, of Lawrence, to Miss Lucretia, daughter of Joel Bowker, Esq., of S.

In Lowell, Mass., by Rev Mr Childs, Mr David Brooks of Windsor, Vt., to Miss Abby Heald of Carlisle, Mass.

In Needham, on the 18th inst, by Rev Mr Dell, Mr Frederick A. Collins, of Newton, to Miss Amelia M., daughter of Mr George Revere.

In Manchester, 18th inst, by Rev. O. A. Taylor, Mr Francis A. P. Killam to Miss Mary E. Martin, both of Manchester. Also, Mr Oliver Roberts, of Manchester, to Miss Ruth Foss, of Beverly.

In Ipswich, by Rev Mr Thayer, Mr Timothy Ross, Jr., to Miss Lucinda S. Russell.

In Stonington, Ct., by Rev Mr Chesbrough, Mr James M. Southwick to Miss Ann Maria Upton, both of Danvers.

In Worcester, Nov. 16th, by Rev Mr Smalley, Mr Otis Bean to Miss Esther R. Kneeland.

In Westfield, Nov. 10, Mr Austin H. Buxton, of Worcester, to Miss Emeline Noble.

In New York city, 14th inst, by Rev Mr Somers, Capt. Albert Bliven, of Westerly, R. I., to Miss Mary Ann Guthrie, of Boston.

DEATHS.

In this city, 20th inst, Emma Eliza, daughter of Paul and Sylvia K. Higgins, 3 mos.

19th inst, Miss Susannah W. Butterfield, 53 yrs 8 mos.

17th inst, Caroline E., wife of Francis E. White, 21.

In Newton Centre, 18th inst, Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Marshall S. Rice, Esq., 20.

In Medway, Miss Eliza, daughter of Mr Thomas Munyan.

In Worcester, Nov. 18, Mrs Hannah, wife of Caleb Newcomb, Esq. 42.

Nov. 19, Miss Sarah Shepherd, 71.

In Ashland, Nov. 16, Mrs Hannah relict of the late Abner Leland of Holliston, 93—Printers of N. Y., Ohio and Michigan please copy.

In Salem, on Friday, Miss Ann Hackett, 20.

In Danvers, Mrs Eunice Porter, widow of the late Mr Aaron Porter, 79.

At New Mills, on Friday morning, Mrs Sarah Fowler, relict of the late Mr Samuel Fowler, 92. Mrs F. was the first child born in that part of Danvers, called New Mills. She was the oldest woman in the place, and retained her faculties in an uncommon degree.

In Andover, 13th inst, Mr Thomas Swan, formerly of Salem, Mass., 55—remarkable for his fidelity as a day laborer.

In New Boston, N. H., Dr Horace Wason, of Manchester, Mass., 39.

In North Reading, 20th inst, of rapid consumption, Mrs Priscilla P., second daughter of Maj. Daniel Flint, 18.

At Gilmanton, N. H., 16th inst, whither she had gone for the benefit of her health, Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Samuel Eveleth, of Boston, 23.

Number of deaths for the week ending the 20th inst. 56.... Males 32.. Females 34. Stillborn 5. Fever 9, Scarlet Fever 1, Small Pox 1, Inflammation Brain 1, Dysentery 2, Infantile 3, Disease of Heart 2, Teething 1, Disease of Bowels 5, Disease of Brain 1, Croup 4, Diarrœha 3, Jaundice 1, Dropsy 1, Lung Fever 2, Intemperance 1, Apoplexy 1, Child bed 1, Disease of the Liver 1, Inflammation of the Bowels 3, Convulsions 1, Old Age 3, Bronchitis 1, Disease of Kidneys 1, Cancer 1.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing Nov. 21.]

Days of the Week.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises	Length of Days.
Sunday.	6 58	4 34	4 24	9 36
Monday.	6 59	4 33	5 13	9 34
Tuesday.	7 0	4 32	6 6	9 32
Wednesday.	7 2	4 32	7 4	9 30
Thursday.	7 3	4 31	8 5	9 28
Friday.	7 4	4 30	9 7	9 26
Saturday.	7 5	4 30	10 6	9 25

Review of the Markets.

ASHES—With a very limited supply, Pots are selling at 6¾c, and Pearls at 7¾a8c per lb cash. Prices have rather a downward tendency.

COAL—For all descriptions, there is a good demand, and prices are firm. Sydney and Pictou are selling at $8a8,50 per chaldron, cash. There have been some arrivals of Cannel part of which had been previously disposed of. Sales are making in lots at 13,50a14 per chaldron, cash. Anthracite continues in good demand by retail at $8 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—The transactions the past week have been only to a moderate extent. There have been sales of about 900 bags St Domingo at 6¼a6¾c; 400 do Java at 8¼a9¼c; 100 do do Government, 10a10¼c; 400 do Rio, 7¼c; 300 do do, 7c; 206 do do, 7¼c; 200 do Sumatra, 6¾c per lb, 6 mos.

HAY—There is a good demand for shipping, and Eastern pressed sells freely at 15,50 per ton, cash.

HIDES—There have been some considerable operations since our last, but prices continue to rule low. The principal sales comprise 7000 Rio Grande, balance of a lot, at 10¼c; 3000 Montevideo, without selection, including culls, and some of them damaged, 9¾c; 10,000 do prime quality, deliverable in New York, 11c per lb, 8 mos; 800 Western, 9c; 650 Mobile wet salted, 6c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—There is rather a better feeling in the market, with an improved demand. Sales are making to the trade at 6¾a7¼c per lb, cash.

LIME—Prices have rather improved, and sales have been made of Thomaston at 75a78c per cask, cash.

METALS—Sheathing Copper sells moderately at 23c; yellow Sheathing Metal 22c per lb, 6 mos. In Iron there have been sales of Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, at 40; 40 tons do do, Glengarnock, balance

TION SALES THIS WEEK.

[By John Tyler.]

hhds Muscovado, 5¼c per lb; 75 boxes s, adv, 10 sold, 5 60; 8 hhds New Or. 100 lbs, 4 mos.

40 hhds Cardenas, early crop, 23½24c.

ks new, 3½c per lb, 4 mos.

[By Horatio Harris & Co.]

bags St Domingo, 599 a 86, cash.

hhds New Orleans, 5 60 per 100 lbs; 5 er lb; 30 box Havana brown, 5 75 a 5 85

Flour—42 brls, $2¼ per bbl.

9 brls New York, 1 12½ a 1 27½ per bbl,

40 hhds 19 tes Muscovado, 21 a 24½c

s Western, 7½c per lb.

OUR AND GRAIN.

ov. 26. During the last week the re- r were quite large, and prices declined. mon brands, sold at 6,25a6,37½; fancy 5; Ohio and Michigan, 6,18@6,25 per Southern, there was very little demand. minally at 6,25a6,37½ per bbl. Sense of ealers withdrew from the market, and ocks. On Saturday, the steamer Arabia Liverpool, with dates to the 4th inst. first, was considered favorable, and hold- ed to put up prices 12½a25c per bbl, but is hardly sustained. The market is, how- firmer, but the demand is very limited. rice for Genesee, common brands, is 6,37½ higan, 6,26; but for ready money, low- some concession would be made from There is very little doing in Southern. It nally at 6,25a6,37½ per bbl. There have es of Western extra brands, "Akron," at l. There is a considerable quantity of in- nspected Flour in the market, which has t 6a6,12½ per bbl, cash. Sales of Corn 3,50 per bbl, cash.

e receipts of Corn last week were large, ained without material alteration. Prime bl at 79a80c; Western mixed, 74a75c; 72c per bushel, cash. The news by the used but little alteration in prices; the to-day are for yellow flat, common to e; Western mixed, 75a77c, and white, shel, cash. Oats have continued firm; t with a ready sale at 55c, and Eastern, l. There is no Rye in the market—few expected. It would bring $1,10 per bush.

RK, Nov. 22. 2½ P. M. Genesee Flour ego $6 12, sellers and moderate sales; no Michigan mixed brands, and not in order, eat—2600 bu good Genesee at 130c. 3a4c higher, but as yet the price is not

ATTLE AND MEAT.

TON MARKET, Monday, Nov 11.

, 2650 Beef Cattle and Stores, 24 yokes en, 60 Cows and Calves, 7200 Sheep and about 1950 Swine.

TTLE—Extra, 6 50; first quality, 6 00; 50; third do, $4 00.

ATTLE—Sales were noticed at $10a13 00 ; two year olds from 14 to $19.

OXEN—Sales made at 65 to 128 50.

D CALVES—Sales were made at 17, to

Old Sheep at 1 12 to 2 75. Lambs from

At wholesale, average lots, 5½; at retail, 6c.

OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

AT AUCTION.

[By Stephen Brown & Son.]

tchburg Railroad, $2 72½ each.

oston and Maine RR, 12½a13 per ct adv.

d Colony RR, 95¼a96 per sh.

stern RR, N. H., 7¼ per ct adv.

estern RR, 8¼a9 per ct adv.

ermont and Mass., RR, 7¼ per sh.

imissimet Company, 72½ per sh.

oston and Sandwich Glass Co., 9¼ per sh.

ork Manuf Co., 14¼a15¼ per ct adv.

ational Insurance Company, 53 per sh.

erchants Bank, 97½ per sh.

ermont Bank, 94½ per sh.

xchange Bank, 91½ per sh.

Lawrence Copper Co., $7a7¼ per sh.

ity Boston 5 per ct Stock, payable 1858, 9

[AT THE BROKERS' BOARD.]

Western RR, 108¾.

Fitchburg RR, 72¼.

Fitchburg RR, 117a117¼.

oston and Worcester RR, 79a.

ston and Rochester RR, 10¼.

uburn and Rochester RR, 100¼.

orwich and Worcester RR, 36¾a36¾.

Reading RR, Bonds, 1850, b l w 72.

U. States 6's 1862, 97¼a97¾.

EDFORD OIL MARKET, Nov. 22. [Fr

] Sperm—The market has been quite m ales of upwards of 2000 bbls, at prices om 103a107c. The transactions embrac 1270 bbls at 103c, 720 bbls at 106, and 18 . Whale—There is more inquiry, but n s.

Retail Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

PROVISIONS.

b..	16@.. 28	Do. West'n, b..	..@.. 11
b..	16@.. 25	Lard, best, ₱ lb	..@.. 10
		Do. West'n, keg	..@..
	7@.. 10	₱ lb	10@.. 11
	4@.. 6	Veal, ₱ lb	6@.. 8
	25@.. 26	Calves, whole	5@.. 6
	6@.. 12	Lamb, ₱ lb	..@..
	..@..	Mutton, ₱ lb	6@.. 8
	..@.. 11	Sheep, whole, b	5@..
	..@.. 84	Chickens, ₱ lb	10@.. 11
b	10@.. 12	Turkeys, each	10@.. 12
b	10@.. 12	Geese, Moug,	10@ 13

VEGETABLES.

p'k	..@.. 25	Onions, doz bus	..@..
h	35@..	Beets, bush	62@..
	50@.. 75	Beans, ₱ bush	150@ 2
	1	Carrots, ₱ bus	50@..
	50@.. 2	Lettuce, ₱ doz	..@..
sh	3 00	Pot'toes, n'w pk	25@..
sh	2 00	Horseradish, lb	..@.. 12
pk	8@.. 00	Mar. Squashes	..@..
		lb	2@.. 3
		Spinach, bushel	..@..
		Corn, ₱ doz	..@..

FRUIT.

bu	1 62@ 1 75	Pears, ₱ peck	75@ 1 00
h	..@ 2 00	Apples, dried, lb	5@.. 6
sh	..@ 4 50	Oranges, ₱ box	..@ 4 50
sh	..@ 1 75	Lemons, ₱ box	..@ 6 00
	..@.. 50	Figs, ₱ lb	16@.. 18
pk	37½@.. 50	Peaches, ₱ doz	..@..
ten,		Strawberries, bx	..@..
	..@..	Cherries, quart	..@..
	..@..	Gooseberries, qt	..@..
	..@..	Currants, quart	..@..
eh	..@..	Plums, ₱ quart	..@..

olesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.]

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

bbl,		Ohio Mess	16 00@18 50
	18 00@18 50	Do. Prime	11 50@16 00
bbl	12 00@12 50	Boston Lard, in	
	11 50@..	bbls, ₱ lb	..@.. 10½
		Ohio do., do., do	..@.. 10
	@24 00	Hams, Bos'n, lb	..@.. 11
	@23 00	Do., Ohio, ₱ lb	9@.. 10
	@21 00	Tongues, ₱ bbl	15 00@ 00 00
	@20 00		

UTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

	16@.. 24	Cheese, best, ton	7@.. 8
	15@.. 22	Do, common, ton	5@.. 6
	7@.. 10	Eggs, ₱ 100 doz	23@.. 4

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

l	2 00@ 2 50	Onions, ₱ bbl	1 62@..
bl	1 50@ 2 00	Pickles, ₱ bbl	4 50@ 7 00
	@ 1 25	Peppers, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 5 00
bl	@ 1 25	Mangoes, ₱ bbl	3 00@ 5 00

[Wholesale Prices.]

HIDES.

b	12@.. 12½	African, ₱ lb	11@.. 12
		Calcutta Cow &	
b	11@.. 11½	salted, each	1 00@ 1 25
lb	9@.. 10	Do., dry	60@.. 62

HAY.

₱		Eastern pressed,	
	85@.. 90	₱ ton	14 50@ 15 00
		Straw, 100 lbs	60@.. 65

HOPS.

b	6@.. 7	2nd sort	..@..

LEATHER.

b	23@.. 25	N.Y. red, light	17@.. 18
	21@.. 23	Do. do., heavy	15@.. 16
	22@.. 24	East'n slaugh'r	17@..
	20@.. 21	Do. dry hide	..@..

LIME.

₱		L'Etang, St. Geo	
	70@.. 73	co. white ₱	..@..
	60@.. 65	Do. 1st quality	..@..

WOOD.

rd	..a..	Eastern, hard,	
	..a..	cargo, ₱ cord	6 00 a 7 50
	4 50a 5 00	Do. soft	5 00 a 6 00
	..a.. 38	South Shore, b'd	7 50 a 8 00

WOOL.

lb	45@.. 50	Com. to f'blood	29@.. 35
	45@.. 50	Lambs, super	35@.. 38
	..@..	Do. 1st quality	19@.. 20
	40@.. 45	Do. 2d do	16@.. 18
	32@.. 33	Do. 3d do	..@..

INTRODUCTION OF PURE WATER INTO BOSTON. When the procession had halted in front of the corner-stone of the reservoir on Saturday, a preliminary address was delivered by Nathan Hale, Esq. Chairman of the board of Water Commissioners, after which the prayer was made, and the box deposited. The cavity was filled in, and the box covered with twelve pounds of molten beeswax. The surface was then covered with cement under the direction of Mr. John Turner of the council; the corner stone was swung round and dropped upon its place, and the Mayor, Mr. Quincy, stepping upon it delivered his address.

How is the water to be brought? When is it to be here? What is it to cost? were the three questions Mr. Quincy proposed to himself, and most eloquently and satisfactorily did he answer them.

The water is to be brought in an oval brick aqueduct over six feet in height, about fourteen and a half miles from Cochituate Lake to Brookline, where it discharges itself into a reservoir of more than twenty acres in extent. From Brookline the water is forced by its own pressure through the pipes of 30 and 35 inches in diameter, to the two reservoirs in the city, the one on Mount Washington at South Boston, which will contain superficies of 70,000, and the one on Beacon Hill of 38,000 feet. The latter will contain, when full, three millions of gallons. This reservoir will enable us to have a fountain on the Common which will throw a jet to a great height. The two reservoirs will deliver to the city of Boston ten millions of gallons a day, of the purest and best water, decided by chemists to be superior to that of the Croton or the Schuylkill.

With regard to the *time* of the completion of this great work, such has been the progress made, such the spirit with which the Commissioners have entered upon their work, that "there is little doubt," said Mr. Quincy, "that the waters of Lake Cochituate will be delivered in the city of Boston within twelve months from this day." The length of the brick aqueduct is a little more than 14 miles. Of these seven are nearly finished and ready for the water. The line of pipes between Boston and Brookline and in the city, will amount to a little over 60 miles in length, of which more than thirty will be laid this autumn.

The probable *cost* of the work may be readily offered. The work is one half completed; and the expenditure has already been $1,500,000. The whole expense of the construction, including interest, would probably fall within three millions of dollars. The public lands belonging to the city, would, if properly managed, pay off not only this debt but all its other debts. Thus will the principal be provided for. The interest, in the meanwhile, will be paid by a direct tax and the income of the water rents. The worse burden in such a case would be six per cent on the whole debt, or $180,000 a year, less the amount of the income.

After succinctly and pointedly stating the above facts, and urging the citizens to take the water, as they would be taxed whether they took it or not, Mr. Quincy concluded with the following remarks:

"The foundations of Roman aqueducts now remain, though two thousand years have passed since they were laid. Why may not this edifice be of equal perpetuity. It will stand for centuries, and while it ministers to countless thousands of the generations which come after us, our Republic will extend to the Pacific. Railroads and Magnetic Telegraphs will unite the vast population. The summit of that dome will be in view of the homes of a million of people. Our City will be on the highway between the old world and India—and physical prosperity will probably reach its zenith. May we not hope that it will witness an equal progress in moral, intellectual, and religious excellence; that our beloved country will be a Beacon—not like that which once rose above this spot to warn of danger and of peril, but a Beacon to illuminate the world, and guide the nations to a rational Freedom, and universal Peace." [Transcript.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.—BOSTON.

CASE OF A RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Jacob Richardson vs. Boston and Lowell Railroad Co. A verdict was rendered in this case yesterday morning, the trial having occupied seven working days. The action was brought to recover damages for an injury suffered in consequence of the breaking down of a car upon the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and had been pending since August, 1843. The declaration alleged carelessness and negligence on the part of the defendants in not providing safe, suitable and proper axles and wheels, by means of which the car broke down, and the plaintiff was injured.

On the first of January, 1840, the plaintiff took the morning train from Woburn for Boston, and when within a short distance of the city, the train running at full speed, and turning a curve, the forward axle of the car in which the plaintiff was broke, and the corner of the car dropped, and the motion became plunging, as if something was rooting up. The door in the side of the car flew open as the car dropped, and the plaintiff, who was standing in the channel, and opposite to the door jumped out, and fell upon the frozen ground. When picked up, he was insensible, and the blood was flowing from his ears, nose, and forehead. He remained unconscious many days, was confined to his bed for eight weeks and was permanently injured by the entire loss of one ear, loss of memory, and the power of concentrating his mind upon business, and by a general disorder of the nervous system, and decline of health.

In conversation with an agent of the corporation a short time after the accident, the plaintiff said that he did not know that he had any claim on the corporation for damages.

A part of the plaintiff's case was, that the axle was not one of the best kind then in use, but was an old fashioned rolled iron one, weakest where it should be strongest, and only strong where no great strength was required.

Judge Wilde charged the jury, that the defendants as carriers of passengers, were not to be held as insurers of safe carriage, as common carriers are; they were bound to use the highest diligence, and if there occurred any accident from want of care or negligence, however slight, they would be liable; that the burden was on the plaintiff throughout to show negligence; that the jury must find preponderating evidence that there was negligence, or want of care, or skill; that the plaintiff lost no right of action by springing from the car if the danger was imminent and caused alarm and fear, and the plaintiff had no time to reason and reflect upon the best course to pursue; that is, if, through the neglect of the defendants, the alarm and peril arose, they were liable for the damages that ensued. Also, that if the plaintiff was not likely to know the law and the facts in relation to the accident, when he had the conversation with the agent of the defendants, that the plaintiff would not be estopped by his declaration to the agent. The jury were instructed to pass upon the question of neglect first, and if they found there was neglect, then to consider the question of damages. They discussed the case six hours, and then agreed to a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $222 32.

Notice was given of a motion for a new trial, upon the ground of insufficiency of damages.

Rufus Choate and William H. Whitman for the plaintiff, and Charles G. Loring and B. R. Curtis for the defendants. [Post.

ANOTHER MANUFACTURING CITY. The Portland Advertiser states that a company of wealthy capitalists, principally from Boston, have purchased the falls at Lewiston, and from 600 to 700 acres of land adjoining, for the purpose of establishing there a new manufacturing city. Mr. Boyden, the chief engineer and five assistants, are now on the ground completing the surveys of the new city, and laying out the new streets, &c. The plan is to run a canal from the falls down the river, and some idea may be formed of the value of that privilege from the fact that the head of water is over forty feet, and factories will be built for a long distance down the river, if required.

POLICE COURT. On Saturday, William Weymouth was fined $5 and costs for insulting a female on the corner of Washington and Essex streets on Friday evening. James Simpson for assaulting John Moore in Ann street, fined $5 and costs. Two drunkards were fined $2 each and costs.

Calvin Russ, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be executed, but had his sentence commuted by Governor Young, on account of his being insane, has escaped from the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and is now at large.

POULTRY. The good people of the Narragansett country are, as usual, supplying the Bostonians with Turkeys for their Thanksgiving dinners. The amount sent over the road in one day, Saturday, of last week, was 82,010 lbs. [Providence Journal.

THE LATE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN AT CONSTANTINOPLE. On the 9th of October, the inhabitants of Stambol witnessed one of the finest annular eclipses of the sun ever recorded in the annals of astronomy. The Europeans and the educated population of the city were prepared for the event; but it was not so with the mass, who were frightened out of their wits by the occurrence. The most superstitious of the Turks, who imagined it was a great bear come to devour the sun, created the greatest uproar by beating upon drums, tin pots, kettles, &c. and even guns and pistols were discharged at intervals, in order to disturb and prevent the redoubted monster from doing injury to the sun. In Galata and Pera every man was armed with an enormous pane of glass blackened quite opaque, with which they were endeavoring to make observations on the eclipse. [Cor. of the Morning Herald.

PORTSMOUTH AND CONCORD RAILROAD. At a full meeting of the directors, held last Saturday, arrangements were made to break ground immediately throughout the whole line of the road. Richard Jenness, Esq., was selected as building agent. The engineers are now busily engaged in their final survey. Upwards of $75,000 has been subscribed in the towns on the Merrimack within a fortnight, which will be appropriated to grade the upper end of the road. On the renewed subscription for the capital stock very nearly $600,000 has been taken up. The road must soon be under way, and will be speedily completed, in spite of the refusal of a few capitalists to pay assessments on the old subscription. Portsmouth will not become "a fishing station" just yet. [N. H. Gazette.

ROGUERY. A gentleman from Hanover, N. H., informs us that two young men of that place, have recently been detected in a series of villanies. At different times they had purloined some $300 in money, from one gentleman in that place; they had broken into a dwelling house in the night time, and rifled several trunks; had set fire to a house, and during the confusion, had broken into a jeweller's shop, and carried off a number of watches, &c. These watches, which they buried in the field, being accidently discovered, led ultimately to the detection of the thieves, one of whom has since turned State's evidence. They are young men, not far from 19 years old, belonging to the village at Dartmouth College. [Traveller.

SICKNESS. The typhus fever prevails to considerable extent in Marblehead. We also learn that the measles are quite prevalent among children in Beverly, there having been sixty-four cases in the Grammar School District, including six children in one family at a time. It is also reported that there are recently been several cases of varioloid in Ipswich, Newburyport, and other towns in our country. Remember vaccination. The Providence Transcript states that, at the present time, there are between two and three hundred cases of typhus fever in that city. [Salem Register.

SHIP NIAGARA ASHORE. The ship Niagara, Russell, from Liverpool, bound in, went ashore about half a mile South of Sandy Hook in the thick fog of this morning. The N. has about 600 tons of heavy goods, iron, &c. on board, and a number of passengers. She is lying broadside on the beach, heading South; was tight, and there was not much sea on. The wrecking gang are all off in a steamer, to her assistance, together with lighters, &c. She had a pilot on board at the time. The captain has come up to the city. [N. Y. Commercial.

ACCIDENT. Yesterday morning as Mr. B. Loring, of the firm of Loring & Porter, of this city, was riding through Washington street, his chaise was run into by Gay & Co.'s express wagon. Mr. Loring was thrown out and considerably bruised, and his chaise made a complete wreck of. The horse became detached from the vehicle, but was fortunately stopped without any further damage being done. [Journal.

ANOTHER CITY. Some of the people of Springfield are talking about availing themselves of the advantage of a city government. The Republican states that at the request of a number of the citizens, the Selectmen have concluded to call a meeting on the 20th of December, to consider the expediency of applying to the next Legislature for a city charter.

COMMITTED. John McCoy, of this city, the person charged with having assaulted Mr. Creed, at Saxonville, on Friday night, the 12th inst, with intent to rob, was examined at Saxonville on Wednesday and Thursday. McCoy's counsel attempted to prove that Creed's injuries were caused by falling over a ledge while intoxicated. The examining magistrate considered the evidence sufficient to hold McCoy for trial however, and in default of bail for $1000, McCoy was committed. [Traveller.

SHIPWRECK IN THE GULF—LOSS OF LIVES. Passengers who left New Orleans on the 12th state that when they left the loss of the steamers Fashion and Beaufort District, both bound to Vera Cruz, was currently reported. A letter to a Georgia paper, from Vera Cruz, dated the 3d, mentions the probable loss of these steamers, with Capt. Hamilton and four companies of Georgia mounted men on board.

TOLLS ON THE CANALS. From a statement in the Albany Journal, it appears the tolls on the canals already received, exceed the amount paid last year to the same period, $888,354 06. The excess over the entire receipts of last year is $757,-821 39. The whole amount received up to this time is over $3,500,000! The tolls for the fiscal year of 1847, show an excess over 1846, of $673,-591 16.

FIRE AT SARATOGA. A correspondent of the New York Express says that on Friday evening the stables in the rear of the railroad depot, with nearly all their contents, together with several horses, were destroyed by fire. The stereotype foundery and printing office of Mr. G. M. Davidson, adjoining the stables, was also destroyed, but most of the contents were saved.

FATAL ACCIDENT. Cyrus Cobb, Esq., of Norway, Oxford county, Me., was instantly killed on Tuesday last, by falling from the hay mow of his barn. His skull was fractured and his neck broken. He was, says the Portland Argus, a highly valuable member of the town, having been one of its selectmen, etc.

BODY IDENTIFIED. Another of the bodies of those killed by the accident of the 6th instant, has been recognized as that of Charles D. Clark, of Poultney, Vt. Mr. Clark was an unmarried man, twenty-six years of age, and had been employed at Dorchester one or two weeks.

A LARGE FAMILY. Mr. Goodman, a citizen of Gilson county, Tennessee, has petitioned the Legislature of that State for permission to sell groceries and liquors without taking out a license on the ground that he is the father of 22 children, all living.

Brilliant will be the next session of Congress, at least in one respect, the new gas chandeliers are said to give a light equal to 5000 candles, so says the New York Courier.

PAINFUL. We learn that a young child of Michael Scott of this town, accidentally sat down in a tub of hot water, a few days since, and was scalded so badly as to leave little hopes of its recovery. [Sandwich Observer.

Bell, a youth of 17 years, of prepossessing appearance, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of December, for the murder of Mr. Butcher, in Walton co., Florida. They were both intoxicated, and the killing was done in a quarrel.

A vein of anthracite has been discovered at Valley Falls, in Rhode Island, distant only six miles from the Providence and Worcester Railroad. It varies from six to seven feet in thickness, and is apparently inexhaustible.

It is stated that the Worcester Railroad Company have purchased in the vicinity of their Depot in this city, about one hundred thousand dollars worth of land for the purpose of enlarging their bounds.

Speaking of praise, Swift tells us it is like ambergris: "a little whiff, and by snatches, is very agreeable; but when a man holds a lump of it to your nose it knocks you down."

Major John P. Gaines has arrived at home from Mexico. He will, therefore, be in Washington at the opening of Congress.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale.

A small Farm in Leeds, State of Maine, County of Kennebec, situated on the Stage road from Portland to Augusta, and near the Railroad now building from Lewiston Falls to Waterville. The Farm contains 151 acres of good land, divided into Mowing, Tillage and Pasturage. About 3 acres of the land is covered with a handsome second growth of Hard Wood. Upon the premises is a good Cottage House, a Barn, Sheep House, Carriage House, and Sheds, nearly new. Price $650 00. Terms $150 down. The remainder in 5 years or longer to suit the purchaser. Apply to WM. BURRIDGE, at Andover Depot. nov28

Farm for Sale.

Situated in West Newbury, West Parish, near Crane Neck Hill, containing about 15 acres of good land, with forty or fifty good Fruit Trees, and a two story House, Barn, with other out Buildings. For farther particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, living on the premises.

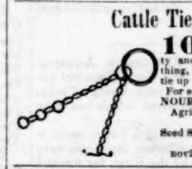
EZEKIEL GOWEN, Jr.

West Newbury, Nov. 29th, 1847. 6w* nov27

For Sale.

FOUR OR FIVE SWARMS OF BEES, in good and healthy condition, at MANN'S Bird Store, No. 22½ Water street. tf nov27

Cattle Ties.



100 Dozen Tie Up Chains; for safety and economy, it *is the* thing, and the only thing to tie up Cattle.

For sale low by RUGGLES NOURSE & MASON. Agricultural Warehouse AND Seed Store, over the Market, Boston. nov27 2m

To the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the County of Norfolk.

THE petition of Adoniram J. Alden, Guardian to Nathaniel L. Alden of Stoughton, in said County, minor child of Seth Alden, deceased, respectfully represents, that said Ward is seized of real estate consisting of the undivided fourth part of about twenty one acres of land with a Dwelling House, Barn, Corn Barn, thereon situated in Randolph and Stoughton, on the Eastern side of the road leading from Randolph and Bridgewater, being part of the estate which was assigned to said minor, in common with others in the division of the estate of said deceased; your petitioner further represents that said minor has been recently married, and that he has no personal estate which can be applied to his support, and that the income of said real estate is insufficient for his maintenance, and that the sum of $250 is now necessary for that purpose—And that the persons interested in the estate of said ward, as next kin, presumptive heirs, or otherwise, are Eunice Alger, wife of Howard Alger, of said Stoughton, Axel Alden of Turner in the State of Maine, Lysander Alden, Samuel Alden, Adoniram J. Alden, Seth Alden, Southworth Alden, Ann A. Blanchard, wife of Isaac Blanchard, and Isaac Alden, of said Stoughton, and James Alden, of North Bridgewater, of whom said Isaac and James are minors. The said Guardian therefore says that he may be licensed and empowered to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said Ward as will produce said sum of $250 09.

ADONIRAM J. ALDEN, Guardian.

Copy Attest;—J. H. COBB, Reg.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Norfolk, ss., Probate Office, Nov. 20, A. D., 1847.

Upon the petition of Adoniram J. Alden, Guardian to Nathaniel L. Alden of Stoughton, in said County, minor child of Seth Alden, deceased, praying that he may be licensed to sell and convey certain real estate belonging to said Ward:—Ordered, that said Guardian notify all persons interested in the estate of said Ward to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Roxbury, in said County, on the eleventh day of December, A. D., 1847, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, by causing an attested copy of said petition, with this order thereon, to be published three weeks successively in the newspaper, called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston.

nov27 3t S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

Seedling Pear and Plum Stocks.

10,000 Seedling Pear Stocks; also, 10,000 Seedling Plum Stocks. For sale by JAMES HILL, Jr.

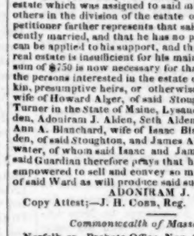
nov13 tf 107, 109, F. H. Market, Boston.

Buck Thorn Berries.

WANTED by the subscribers, any quantity from one to ten bushels, for which we will pay cash, and a fair price. RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

Nov. 20th. tf

Hay, Straw, & Corn Stalk Cutter.



Cylinder Hay, Straw, and Corn Stalk Cutters, containing the latest improvements, and are decidedly the strongest and best Machines now in use. The improved, these Machines possess several important advantages:

1st. The Knives being straight, are more easily ground or sharpened than spiral knives.

2d. They can be replaced by any blacksmith when worn out.

3d The knives are made heavier, and attached to the cylinder, without sleats or screws, confined at both ends and supported in the middle in a manner much stronger and less complicated. Thus leaving the strength of the knives unimpaired and avoiding the great liability to twist, cripple, and break.

4th. The hide roller when used with Straight Knives properly set, will last much longer than when used with the spiral knife.

All sizes for sale at wholesale and retail at very low prices by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, at their Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Quincy Hall, over the Market, Boston.

Nov. 20th. tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the goods and estate of SARAH HALL,

late of Brookline in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has accepted said trust, and all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted thereto to make payment to SAMUEL STONE, Admr.

Nov. 20th. 3t*

Gates' Academy, Marlboro'.

THE next term of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, Dec., 7th, to continue 15 weeks.

Tuition in English $9 33 per week, and in the Languages $9 65 per week additional for each language. Students can be accommodated in the family of the Preceptor for $2 00 per week. This charge includes board, washing, &c.

The undersigned will furnish satisfactory references if applied to by letter. O. W. ALBEE, Preceptor.

Nov. 16th, 1847. 3t*

Notice.

Middlesex, ss. To the heirs at law, and all others interested in the estate of JEREMIAH NICHOLS, late of Reading, in said County, deceased, intestate. GREETING!

WHEREAS Amos Batchelder, administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the Judge of Probate of said County the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased, and also an account of his claims as a creditor thereof. You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate to be holden at Cambridge, in and for said County, on the second Tuesday of January next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

By order of the Judge of Probate, dated at Cambridge, this sixteenth day of November, A. D., 1847.

ISAAC FISKE, Register.

Nov, 20, 3t*

Farm for Sale.

Situated in the South part of Shrewsbury, three fourths of a mile from the South Post Office, and within five miles of Worcester. Said Farm contains fifty four acres, well divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and woodland, with about one hundred Apple Trees grafted, and many more suitable to graft. The Farm will be sold low and may be made to sell four or five hundred dollars higher than is now asked for it in five years. For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

CHESTER V. NEWTON.

Shrewsbury, Nov. 29. tD18*

Spanish Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber has a few Bucks of the Spanish Merino Breed, which he now offers for sale. They are large and fine proportion, hardy constitution, and shear very heavy places.

An opportunity is now offered for any one desirous of improving their flocks by an increase of weight of fleece and still retaining the fineness.

Letters may be addressed to HENRY C. TAINTER, Hampton, Conn. 3t nov13

Notice

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, has been duly appointed Executor, of the will of Beulah Griggs, late of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, widow, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs, and all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

THOMAS GRIGGS, Executor.

Brookline, Oct. 18, 1847. 3w* nov13

No. 1,—of the Transactions of the MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

W. D. TICKNOR & CO., have just published, No. 1,—of the Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, containing 5 plates; No. 1, Camelia Japonica; No. 2, Camelia Japonica; No. 3, Van Mons Leon Le Clerc Pear; No. 4, Williams Apple; No. 5, Baldwin Apple—8vo.

nov13 135 Washington street.

Horse Power for Sale.

A REVOLVING Chain one Horse Power, with circular saw, arbor and bench—all in good order—will be sold low. Inquire at this Office. 4w* oct30

CALROW & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Genteel Ready Made Clothing,

CORNER OF ELM & HANOVER STS.

HAVE received their full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, selected from the *latest importations*. Together with styles of EVERY GARMENT, NOW IN VOGUE, which we intend to offer to our *friends and others* in want, at REDUCED PRICES, and on the most favorable terms. *Strangers can be supplied* with every description of GARMENTS MADE TO MEASURE in a SUPERIOR STYLE in *urgent cases*, at *Twelve Hours Notice*. Persons desirous of RICH, FASHIONABLE and DURABLE CLOTHING, can *be suited Entire at this Establishment*, with *Punctuality and Fair Dealing*.

OUR STOCK IS EXTENSIVE and selected to suit the tastes of the most fastidious and ECONOMICAL. Our Cutters and Employers are *skilful* and *Finished Workmen* and we can with confidence *solicit* the *Patronage of Strangers to this Establishment* where we will offer for their inspection—

SUPERFINE BROADCLOTHS, Twilled and Plain of the finest texture and every desirable color for DRESS GARMENTS, super HEAVY PILOTS and BEAVERS of Blue, Drabs, and Fancy Colors, Broadcloth, Cashmerets, Coadringtons, Tweeds, and Fancy Doeskins for *Genteel Dress* and *Business Sacks*. *Sarsnets* and super FRENCH Black *Cloths for Opera Cloaks*, super *Fancy* and *Plain Doeskins*, wool dyed and *Fancy Cassimeres*.

Super Rich Cashmere, velvet, Brocade, Figured, PLAIN and IVY SATINS, and *other styles of vestings* too numerous to mention.

READY MADE CLOTHING of the LATEST STYLE and MADE EQUAL TO CUSTOM WORK. *Garments Cut, made and Trimmed to order* in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE and *warranted* to GIVE ENTIRE *satisfaction*, or no sale.

Our Establishment is on the CORNER OF ELM and HANOVER STS. CALROW & COMPANY.

nov13 tf

RARE AND VALUABLE VARIETIES OF FRUITS.

HOVEY & CO., respectfully invite the attention of amateur cultivators to their immense collection of Fruit Trees, of all kinds, more particularly Pears, embracing every variety to be obtained either in Europe or in this country. Their collection is unequalled, both for extent and variety. Upwards of six hundred specimen trees have been planted out on the borders of the walks, extending a mile, a great many of which are already in bearing, affording a fine opportunity for the inspection of the fruit.

They would particularly invite attention to the following kinds, of which they have a fine stock, with the exception of the *very rare* sorts, of which the number is limited:—

Swan's Orange, (or Onondaga); Beurre Langelier; Jersey Gratioli; Vicompte de Spoelberch; Rostiezer; Tyson; Paradise d'Automne; Countesse de Lomy; Les Cannas; Coter; Grosse Calebasse; Doyenne Boussock; St. Andre; 1482 Van Mons; 135 Van Mons; Louisse d'Orleans; Simon Bouvier. Trees $1 to $2 each.

Also, all the fine and celebrated sorts worthy of cultivation.

3000 *extra size* Pear Trees, 3 to 5 years old, on the Quince, now in bearing, and full of fruit buds for next year.

APPLES. 200 varieties, including the Northern Spy, Orne, Broadwell, Early Joe, Marston's Red Winter, Gate, Beauty of Kent, Reinette Van Mons, Stormy Pippin, Victuals and Drink, Lincoln, &c., &c.—30 to 50 cts. each.

PLUMS. 60 kinds, including several new and very superior sorts, viz., Reine Claude de Bavy, Knight's Green Drying, Mulberry, Denniston's Superb, Orange, Fellenberg, Bradshaw, (very large,) Waterloo, Cross, Howe's Orange, St. Etienne, River's Early No. 1 and No. 2, Howell's Early, Jefferson, Columbia, &c.

CHERRIES. 60 varieties, comprising all the choicest kinds—May Bigarreau, Sweet Montmorency, New Large Black Bigarreau, Lemercier, Donna Maria, De Spa, Reine Hortense, Black Bigarreau of Savoy, Bigarreau des Hildersheim, &c., &c.

PEACHES. 70 varieties, including some very new kinds, viz: Wheeler's Nonsuch, Cambridge Belle, Wheeler's Clingstone, White Ball, Ives's Orange Freestone, Madeira, Tippecanoe, &c., &c.

GRAPES. In pots, 40 varieties, among which are the following new and fine kinds: Muscat Black Hatif, Prince Albert, Black Hamburgh, Wilmot's New Hamburgh, No. 16, Macready's Early White, Portugal Muscat, and many others from Europe.

RASPBERRIES. 2000 Fastolff, the finest kind in cultivation; 50 0 Franconia, and other sorts.

CURRANTS. 3000 White and Red Dutch. Also, Lovett's Seedling and Thay's Netoria, superior new sorts.

—ALSO—

25,000 Seedling Pear Stocks, from ten to twenty inches high.

10,000 Seedling Quince Stocks, from ten to fifteen inches high.

5,000 Seedling Cherry Stocks, of thrifty growth.

10,000 Plum Stocks, from ten to twenty inches high; with a full assorment of ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

3000 Silver Maples, 10 to 15 feet high, one of the finest and most rapid growing shade trees known.

2000 Mountain Ash, 10 to 15 feet high.

1000 Scotch Elms, of various sizes

1000 Ailanthus, or Tree of Heaven.

1000 Linden or Limes, 10 to 15 feet high.

1000 American Elm, of all sizes.

2000 Norway Spruce, fine trees.

2000 Scotch Larch, fine trees.

500 Tulip Trees, 6 to 10 feet high.

500 Norway Maple, a beautiful tree.

With the most extensive assortment of all the finest FLOWERING SHRUBS, including many rare sorts.

10,000 Arbor Vitæ, for hedges, 2

THE POET'S CORNER.

SONG OF THE ARTIZAN.

BY THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Sing, comrades, sing!
We are part of the State, who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sphere, a king.
We laugh when the rich men mention
Their wonderful condescension,
In taking our hands with dainty grips,
Undaunted by labor's c rinse,
And giving us love, on their lying lips,
About the election time.

Sing, comrades, sing!
Not alone in the workshop's clamor,
When wielding the saw and hammer,
Is each of us here, a king.
For as part of our noble nation
We stand in a glorious station,
And learn to think, at every clink,
Whatever the fools may say,
We are bound to the State with a golden link,
And force it on its way.
Sing, comrades, sing!
We are part of the State, who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sphere, a king.

Sing, comrades, sing!
We are lords of a mighty nation,
Her glory is our creation,
And each is as high as a king.
For we set the STATE in motion,
As kings do over the ocean;
And in never a deed may our rulers speed,
Till we saw how and when—
For we feel in our power and purpose strong,
And we know that we are men.
Sing, comrades, sing!
We are part of the State, who labor,
As well as our wealthy neighbor,
And each in his sphere, a king.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Eventful Death of a Tory of the Revolution.

Of all the grades of tories with which this country was afflicted, that which herded with the savages was the worst. So long as the man of Saxon blood kept among his own kind, and was conscientious in his adherence to the cause he professed to embrace, there was no damning errors to be attached to him save one of judgment, or of unfortunate physical conformation. But the moment he attached himself to savages, and became their leader, or one of their counsellors, he lost his individuality as a descendant of the Saxon race, and became even more despicable than the common traitor or the petty spy.

This grade of the tory was more numerous in the State of New York than in any other, and of them was one Donald McDonald, who did not hesitate—as in fact few of his kind did—to perpetrate every enormity, providing the existing political troubles gave the shadow of a legitimate excuse for it. In reality, it seemed that the greater outrages he committed, the better he was pleased. It was a task of no difficulty, to incite the Indians to acts of the most barbarous nature, and many was the miniature Wyoming in which Donald McDonald, and such as him, revelled. Of course the odium of these horrifying transactions was instantly accorded to the "infernal savages," while the pale-faced demons who stood, the authors of all, in the back-ground, escaped both general public condemnation and personal injury. But in the end these gentlemen usually found a bloody grave, to which they were sacrificed by vengeance. Among the chivalrous feats of Donald McDonald were those of holding "rebels" on pitchforks over fire—feeding the quadruped denizens of the forest with "rebel" infants—making persons who did not hurrah for the king run the Indian gauntlet—occasionally tarring and feathering the wife of a patriot—robbing farm-houses, and many other glorious doings that served his majesty and pleased those who directly represented the power of the crown in the colonies. Like the rest, Mr. McDonald carried the pitcher to the well once too often, and, sad to say, it was broken.

At a place called Shell's Bush, which was situate near Herkimer, in New York, was the house of a whig named John Christian Shell, who was a stern and courageous man, ready to shed the last drop of his blood in favor of liberty, and willing to face any danger when it became necessary for him to do so. The miserable and cowardly tories who knew him, were exceedingly afraid of him. He made no secret of his hostilities to their welfare, and kept an eye so watchful upon the movements of the doubtful ones, that they were effectually held in check. It may reasonably be supposed that they were exceedingly anxious to rid the country of him, and to do this they denounced him at headquarters as one of the king's most inveterate enemies. He was accordingly marked for sacrifice. These circumstances threw him into a number of a dangerous rencontres, and served to make for him a multitude of personal enemies. Among the enemies most hostile to Shell was Donald McDonald, who had twice essayed to take his life, and had sworn to have it eventually.

It was in the autumn of 1781 that McDonald determined to execute this vow, he being then near Herkimer with a small band, or party of cut-throats, equally composed of Indians and white scroundrels.

We should have mentioned that Shell's wife was as staunch a liberty *man* as her husband, and that his children, of whom he had several, (how many, the source of our information does not specify,) were also thoroughly alive to the importance of the contest, and, of course, ranked under the same banner with their progenitors. He always kept his family armed as well as the exigencies of the times would permit. The house was small, but compact, and capable of enduring a heavy assault. It was built of rough-hewn logs, strengthened by mortal *plugs* in the chinks, and pierced by loopholes large enough to permit the egress of fire-arms. Our readers need not wonder at this. Many of the houses that stood in the time of the revolution were decorated in this style, and not a few of them were well scarified by bullets. Balls have been extracted, in any quantity, from some of the old tenements in this city.

Having settled to assault and murder Shell and his whole family, McDonald ordered his satellites to follow him, and started for the place of his enemy's abiding, which he reached in due time. He had explained to his comrades the motive which actuated him. There was little plunder, but plenty of revenge to be had, and no doubt the loyalists would pay well for the contemplated slaughter, if it was accomplished.

Arrived before Shell's dwelling, McDonald's first step was to endeavor to surprise the inmates; but that was impossible, and the attempt failed. He then demanded their instant surrender. Shell demanded to know who was there, and McDonald savagely answered—

"It is I, Donald McDonald, half-Indian and half-white—Indian in my feelings and white in blood."

"Why do you wish my surrender!" asked Shell. "If you have any old scores to settle with me, why not deal with me alone! What have my family to do with our affairs!"

"*I* will settle with *you*," answered McDonald; "but my companions are the king's servants, and they will punish your family for rebellion."

"King's devils!" growled Shell, who was not particular in his choice of phrases and epithets; "if you want plunder you may as well travel further, for here there is none: if you want to shed our blood, and gain favor with the foes of the continentallers, you must fight, that's all!"

"Then you won't give in!" said McDonald, as he wanted to be satisfied beyond doubt, ere he struck a blow of hostility.

"Anybody that knows John Christian Shell, wouldn't ask that question twice," replied Mrs. Shell, in a loud voice.

There was a sound as of additional barricading within, and the tory leader immediately ordered his men to force an entrance where they could, an order which they proceeded to obey with alacrity and some noise. The first one who approached the only window in the face of the dwelling, fell by a shot aimed from within. This exasperated the assailants, and they became zealous in their endeavors to break into the house. At last, after a quarter of an hour's skirmishing and hard work, McDonald called for a cessation of hostilities, to which Shell of course could offer no objection, being the party on the defensive, and the weaker of the belligerant forces. McDonald then informed him that, unless he consented to deliver himself up to their mercies, they would fire the house.

"Then you must do so, inhuman monster!" abruptly exclaimed the heroic wife—"for he shall not yield, if *I* take his life to prevent him."

"Ah! madam," said McDonald, "we'll have you out. We do not wish to burn, only to smoke you. I shall try to obtain an entrance, cost what it will."

The tories then began to prepare to fire the house; and while they were engaged at this task, their leader, who really possessed courage of the animal order, took a crowbar with which they were always supplied, and boldly going to the door, began to deal rapid and powerful blows upon it. By this time poor Shell's little stock of powder was exhausted, and he was at a loss for a method of effectual resistance. Suddenly a thought was conceived. It was one of those bold expedients which men in desperate positions so frequently bring to their relief, in an instant, when all cause for hope seems to have vanished.—Hastily removing the bars and bolts that still resisted firmly the faithful prying and pounding of McDonald, he opened it, as the matter-of-fact chronicler who furnishes the crude fact says, "quick as a flash of lightning." He at once seized the astonished and all but exulting tory, and drew him into the house, and, before any of the gentry outside knew of the transaction, Donald McDonald *was a prisoner!* He was disarmed and bound, but not until after some slight resistance. He was then made to *give*, by a confession that it was his will to do so, all the ammunition he had on his person, to be fired against his own comrades!

"McDonald," said Shell, quietly, as he helped his family load the pieces, "you come here to murder us, who never offended you or yours. Mere cruelty dictated this blood-thirsty attempt of you and your brother savages. They are now firing my house. The very instant smoke becomes perceptible to our nostrils, I will set fire to your clothing, and if my bones are to crumble to ashes here, yours shall moulder beside them."

"Oh, God!" cried the tory, affrighted by the contemplation of a death which he knew Shell would surely inflict, "let me order them to stop and extinguish the fire they have already made."

"Certainly," replied Shell, as he coolly fired through one of the loopholes.

McDonald soon alarmed his band by his cries, and signified to one of the whites the nature of his peril, begging that the flames, if engendered, might be "instantly put out." The man answered that they *should* be put out; but that get in, or kill Shell and his family, they were determined, as he had killed three of their men, and wounded four others, one severely.

"Then there are but eight left to do service," said McDonald, with rage in his features.

"So I guess we are a match for that number yet," was the remark of the intrepid patriot.

The outsiders were really determined to do some execution, for after crying to McDonald to shield himself if he could, they thrust five musket barrels through the loopholes. Mrs. Shell seized a hatchet, and, before they were withdrawn, ruined every one. Only two were even fired. By one, the heroine was badly wounded in the left arm, and the ball from the other, strange to say, struck McDonald in the leg. He shrieked with pain.

Shell now informed the marauders, whose zeal appeared to have become thin and watery by a dilution of fear or wonder, that there were too many in the house for them, and in their turn they (the inmates) would sally out and attack them, knowing their strength from McDonald. It was signified that the assailants did not credit Shell's assertion.

"Tell them," said Mrs. Shell, holding the hatchet over McDonald's head, "how many there are here—strong, able-bodied men."

The prostrate tory eyed the hatchet, and the frightful appearance of the woman who held it. He then looked upon Shell, who held his hands up, and the fingers and thumbs outstretched. McDonald took the hint. He replied, speaking to his men—"There are ten here beside Shell, his wife and a daughter."

"Yes, we heard you was coming," exclaimed Shell's eldest son, a lad of eighteen, "and now you had better be going."

A pause was observed. The party outside consulted. There was some wrangling, which soon subsided, and at last they moved off. Mrs. Shell's wound was dressed, which occupied some time, and then Shell commanded his family to prepare for instant flight. He said he knew they would return, and they should be disappointed in finding anybody but their own wounded leader. All the articles of use, arms, etc., that could be carried, were hastily gathered together, and in an hour or two after the retirement of the foe, Shell and his family were ready to decamp.

"I should like to have something to remember to-day by, and my victory over you," said Shell to McDonald, who was groaning with the pain of his wound; "let me see if I can find a memento."

He searched the person of the tory, and found a silver-mounted tomahawk, of exquisite workmanship, for carrying which he was notorious. It was a sort of badge of his infamy.

"I'll take this," was Shell's remark, as he secured it in a belt which he wore. "And now, McDonald," he continued, as he approached the threshold of the door, "there is one favor you must do me as an *old friend*."

"Oh yes," stammered McDonald, sneering, as energetically as his condition would permit, "I know—yes—what is it?"

"Why," was the response, "just be kind enough to shout for General George Washington."

"No! Kill me, but don't trample on me now that I am powerless."

"What were you going to do with me, and my wife and children too, eh?" cried Shell, passionately. "Shout, or this is the last of you."

"Well, hurrah for General George Washington! There, will that do?" he groaned.

"Yes, and so good bye." Shell and his family departed, and made their way, with all the speed they could command, to Fort Dayton, which they reached in safety and without hindrance. True to their vindictive instinct, the tories returned with a reinforcement. They found their leader bleeding, and with his leg terribly shattered. After chopping up and destroying everything in the house—we wonder they forgot to fire it—they took McDonald up, and bore him to the dwelling of a royalist near at hand. It was found necessary to amputate the wounded limb. Heaven is just. The hemorrhage could not be stopped, and one of the worst tories whose name has descended to posterity was no more.

Shell counted on McDonald's tomahawk, thirty scalp notches, which showed that he, a white man and civilized, had *scalped* as many of his brethren, and they contending for their political rights. This is sufficient to obliterate any sympathy that might be felt for his discomfiture and death! [Noah's Messenger.

THE MOTHER OF OLIVER CROMWELL. This lady, who is said to have been an undoubted descendant of the royal family of the Stuarts, possessed a higher distinction in her own virtues.—Mr. Forster, in his Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England, pays this beautiful tribute to her worth:—

"An interesting person indeed, was this mother of Oliver Cromwell—a woman with the glorious faculty of self-help, when other assistance failed; ready for the demands of fortune in its extremest adverse time—of spirit and energy equal to the mildness and patience; who, with the labor of her own hands, gave dowries to five daughters, sufficient to marry them in families as honorable, but more wealthy than their own; whose single pride was honesty, and whose passion love; who preserved in the gorgeous palace at Whitehall the simple taste that distinguished her in the old brewery at Huntingdon; whose only care, amid all her splendors, was for the safety of her beloved son in his dangerous eminence;—finally, whose closing wish, when that anxious care had outworn her strength,—accorded with her whole modest and tender history, for it implored a simple burial in some country churchyard, rather than the ill-suited trappings of state and ceremony, wherewith she feared, and with reason feared, that his Highness, the Lord Protector of England, would have her carried to some royal tomb. There is a portrait of her at Hinchinbrook, which, if that were possible, would increase the interest she inspires, and the respect she claims. The mouth so small and sweet, yet full and firm as the mouth of a hero; the large melancholy eyes; the light, pretty hair; the expression of a quiet affectionateness suffused over the face, which is so modestly enveloped in a white satin hood; the simple beauty of the velvet cardinal she wears, and the richness of the small jewel that clasps it, seem to present before the gazer her living and breathing character."

The Ventriloquist.

One warm morning Peggy Muller was mending a pair of stockings on the sill of her door, when she suddenly dropped them, and ran into the middle of the street to see where her neighbor, Joe Willis, was running so fast. She soon perceived a crowd of men, women and children, who gathered from all parts of the village, and in the midst of them a black bear, which was carelessly led by his owner. The latter wore a whitish great coat, big enough to hold two like him, a waistcoat so short that it seemed to have been divorced from his pantaloons, and which gave free exit to an old ragged shirt; boots which wanted nothing but the soles, and a gray hat which had been a long time without a rim. A young boy dressed in white, and of a starved appearance, led the way, blowing in a large flagolet, and beating so vigorously on a tambourine, that to hear him, the feet instinctively would beat to the measure.

Arrived before the Red Lion, the only tavern in the village, the bear man stopped. A circle was soon made around him, and he ordered Bruin to stand up, then brandishing his stick over the head of the animal, he commenced a dance with him, making various motions which the bear imitated in the most grotesque manner. You may judge whether the inhabitants of Hopfield were not then happy and whether they did not laugh heartily.

A ventriloquest, of a gay humor, who happened to be at the Red Lion, was looking out of his window at this funny scene. Having arrived in the morning, he had already ascertained that the inhabitants of Hopfield were credulous and ignorant, and the idea struck him that he would amuse himself at their expense.

He went down among the crowd, and taking advantage of a moment when the flagcolet and tambourine ceased their almost perpetual noise, he approached the owner of the bear—

"Your bear doubtless speaks!" asked he, seriously.

The man looked at him with an air of contempt and answered rather rudely:

"Upon my word I don't know; ask him, he will tell you."

This was what the ventriloquist expected. He made a step towards Bruin, put his hands in his pantaloons pockets, like a man who gets ready for some fun, and said to the bear, in a jocose voice:

"You dance like an opera dancer. I congratulate you. Pray, may I ask, sir, from what country you come?"

A voice, which seemed to come out of the mouth of the bear, replied—

"From the Alps, in Switzerland."

We shall not attempt to describe the shock of the crowd. Each one was struck with astonishment and dread; but the stupor of the owner of the bear was easily perceived amid all these dismayed figures. He opened his big and silly eyes, and his toothless mouth, and remained immovable as if he had taken root on the spot.

The ventriloquist turned towards him—

"You bear speaks English very well," said he, "he has scarcely any Swiss accent."

Then addressing himself again to the bear:

"You appear sorrowful!" he observed with interest.

"The fogs of England have given me the spleen," answered the animal.

Here the crowd retired a few steps. The ventriloquist continued—

"Have you long belonged to your master!"

"Long enough to be tired of him!"

"Why, is he not good to you, Bruin?"

"Yes! as a blacksmith to his anvil."

"And how are you going to revenge yourself!"

"One of these mornings I will eat him like a radish for my breakfast."

At these words the crowd left a large open space between themselves and the bear. The owner of the bear, distracted, pulled the chain of Bruin, when the tired animal gave a loud grunt. The ventriloquist, satisfied, retired towards the tavern, and the crowd imitated him, and began to run as if the bear had been at their heels.

From the Red Lion the ventriloquist amused himself in watching the fugitives as they lost themselves in the several streets of the village; while Bruin, the cause of their alarm, was seated tranquilly, and seemed to give a careless look on the agitation around him.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Few of our readers are perhaps aware of the great changes which have taken place in our language since its formation. We give below specimens of the Lord's Prayer at different periods:

1300. Fader our in hevene, Haleweyed be thi name, come thi kingdam, Thy will be don as in hevene and in erthe, Our uche dayes bred-give us to day, An forgive us our dettes, aa we forgeven our dettoures, And lede us not into temptation, Bote delyvere us of yel. Amen.

1379. (*Wickliffe's Bible.*) Our fadyr that art in heavenes, Hallowed be thy name, Thy kingdom come to, Be thy will done in erthe as in heavene; Give us this day our bread over other substances; And forgif to us our dettes as we forgiven to our detters; and leed us not into temptation; But deliver us from evel. Amen.

1527. (*Tindal's Testament.* O oure father which art in heven, hallowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be fulfilled as well in erthe, as hit ys in heven. Give vs this daye ouer dayly breade. And forgeve vs ouer treaspasses. even as we forgeve them which trespass vs. Leede vs not into temptation, but delyver vs from yvel. Amen.

1589. (*Coverdale's Bible.*) Our father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done even in earth as it is heaven. Giue us this day our daily bread. And forgive us dettes as we also forgeve our detters. And leads us not into tentation, but deliuer us from euil: for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glorie for euer. Amen.

MARTYRS. According to the calculations of some, about 200,000 Christian Protestants suffered death, in seven years, under Pope Julian; no less than 100,000 were massacred by the French, in the space of three months; Waldenses who perished amounted to 1,000,000; within thirty years the Jesuits destroyed 900,000;—under the Duke of Alva 36,000 were executed by the hangman; 150,000 by the Irish massacre, beside the vast multitude of whom the world could never be particularly informed, who were proscribed, starved, burnt, assassinated, chained to the galleys for life, immured within the walls of the Bastile, or others of their church and state prisons. According to some, the whole number of persons massacred since the rise of papacy, including the space of 1400 years, amounts to 15,000,000.

ANCIENT HARMONY REVIVED. This is the title of a collection of Psalm Tunes and Anthems recently published at Hallowell, and for sale at the bookstore of B. Perkins, in Washington street. It does our heart good to see this collection of the good old tunes that were in use forty years ago before the taste and science (Heaven help the mark!) of fashionable modern authors—plagiarists and thieves—had inundated the musical world with their milk and water trash. We do really wish that some one of the numerous religious congregations in our city or the vicinity might have vitality enough to adopt this book and give once more to the public service of the church a little of that devotional feeling that was formerly inspired by the compositions of Billings, Read, Swan, Edson, Holden and others. The dull, insipid, cold, heartless stuff, that is now heard in our congregations is enough to create a disgust for the musical part of public worship, and *does* disgust and drive away from the meeting-house many that would otherwise be found in their pews. Nine tenths of the fashionable church music is a libel on devotion, and ought to be hooted from society. [Courier.

WAR.

Boys and girls,
And women, that would groan to see a child
Pull off an insect's leg, all read of war,
The best amusement for a morning meal!
The poor wretch who has learnt his only prayers
From curses, who knows scarcely words enough
To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father,
Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute
And technical in victories and defeats,
And all our dainty terms for fratricide;
Terms which we trundle smoothly o'er our tongue,
Like mere abstractions, empty sounds to which
We join no feeling and attach no form!
As if the soldier died without a wound;
As if the fibres of their god-like frames
Were gored without a pang; as if the wretch,
Who fell in battle, doing bloody deeds,
Passed off to Heaven, translated, and not killed—
As though he had no wife to pine for him,
No God to judge him! [Coleridge.

HISTORICAL.

ISLE OF SHOALS.

These islands bore some of the first foot-prints of New England Christianity and Civilization. They were for a long time the abode of intelligence and refinement and virtue, but were afterward abandoned to a sort of semi barbarism. In the third number of the Historical and Genealogical Register, their ecclesiastical history is furnished by Rev. Jonathan French of Northampton, N. H.

Gosport, or Star Island, is one of a cluster of eight small islands usually called the Isles of Shoals, composed of beds of rocks, partly covered with soil. They are about nine miles from Portsmouth Light House, and twenty-one from Newburyport Lights. Five of these islands are within the limits of Maine. Of these, Hog Island is the largest of the whole group, and contains about 350 acres. Of the three in New Hampshire, Gosport, or Star Island, formerly called Appledore, is the largest, and contains 150 acres. White Island, on which the Light House is located, is only one acre. These islands were visited, as early as 1614, by the celebrated navigator, John Smith, who gave them his own name; but they have long been called "The Isles of Shoals." They invited settlement, merely by the advantages they furnished for fishery. This business was prosperous, for about a century, previous to the American Revolution.—The population varied from 300 to 600, employing a number of schooners and other craft. A meeting house, previous to 1641, was erected on Hog Island, where the people from the several islands used to assemble. There was, also, a Court House on the same island. At a subsequent period, a meeting house was built on Star Island, where the greater part of the inhabitants have resided.

Rev. Joseph Hull came from England, and settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. He resigned in 1639, and afterwards preached at the Isle of Shoals.

Rev. John Brock came to New England in 1637. He commenced preaching in Rowley, and afterward labored, a number of years, at the Shoals. He was esteemed eminently pious. The celebrated Mr. Mitchel of Cambridge, said of him, "He dwells as near heaven as any man upon earth."—There were several remarkable coincidences between Mr. Brock's prayers and providential occurrences afterward. A man, whose principal property was his fishing-boat, and who had been very serviceable in conveying to the place of meeting the inhabitants of other islands, lost his boat in a storm. He lamented his loss to Mr. Brock, who said to him, "Go home, honest man, I'll mention the matter to the Lord, you'll have your boat to-morrow." Mr. Brock made the matter a subject of prayer. The next day the anchor of a vessel fastened upon the boat and drew it up.

The people were persuaded by Mr. Brock to observe one day in each month, as an extra season of religious exercises. On one occasion the roughness of the weather had for several days prevented fishing. On the day of the meeting, the weather was fine, and the men wished the meeting put by. Mr. Brock, perceiving that they were determined not to attend, said to them, *If you will go away, I say unto you, catch fish if you can. But as for you that will tarry, and worship the Lord Jesus Christ this day, I will pray unto him for you, that you may take fish till you are weary.* Thirty men went away, and five tarried. The thirty caught but four fishes. The five, who tarried, went out afterward and took about five hundred.

Mr. Brock continued at the Shoals till 1662, when he removed to Reading, Mass., and continued till his death, in his 68th year.

Rev. Samuel Belcher, who graduated H. C. in 1659, was preacher at the Shoals in 1672. From 1698 to 1711, he was pastor of the 2nd Church in Newbury, which became the 1st in West Newbury. He died in Ipswich, his native place, Aug. 13, 1714, aged 74. "He was a good scholar, a judicious divine; and a holy, humble man."

Rev. John Tucke is understood to have been the only pastor ever ordained at the Shoals. The writer of this article has not been able to ascertain how the people were supplied, during the forty years immediately preceding the settlement of Mr. Tucke. Mr. Tucke's ordination sermon was preached by Rev. Jabez Fitch of Portsmouth, from Matt. iv: 19—*I will make you fishers of men.* It is said that Mr. Tucke was furnished with a large library, and was, notwithstanding his isolated situation, extensively acquainted with the affairs of his times. He was one of the forty-five ministers, whose attestations, by letter, to the revival in 1743, were published. His remains rest in Gosport. The following inscription on his monumental stone, has been considered a just tribute to his memory:

Underneath
are the remains of the
Rev. John Tuck, A. M.
He graduated at Harvard
College A. D. 1723—was ordained
here July 26, 1732
and died August 12, 1733.
Æ. 72.
He was affable and polite in his manners;
amiable in his disposition;
of great Piety and Integrity;
given to hospitality;
Diligent and faithful in his pastoral
office; well learned in History and
Geography, as well as general
Science, and a careful Physician
both to the bodies and
The souls of
his people.

Not long after the death of the Rev. Mr. Tucke of Gosport, the war of the Revolution commenced. The inhabitants were exceedingly exposed; business was arrested, and many left the Islands not to return. The population for the last half century, has varied from 66 to 103. The preachers who have resided there have also instructed the school, and have been supported in part, by the inhabitants, and in part by contributions from benevolent societies, and individuals. Near the beginning of the present century, Rev. Josiah Stevens was located at the Shoals. There was at that time, a comfortable parsonage house, and a stone meeting house, which was also the school house, on Gosport. Mr. Stevens was much respected and beloved, and very useful as a minister and teacher. He was born in Killingworth, Conn., about 1740. In mature age, he removed, with his wife and five or six children, to Newport, N. H. He aided in founding the church in that place, and was one of its deacons. He served two short terms in the Revolutionary war; and was in the battle of Bennington. A fellow soldier spake of him, as a man of decided piety, who amidst the bustle of the camp, was constant in his morning and evening devotions. Immediately after the adoption of the State Constitution, he received a civil commission, and transacted much business, as a magistrate. He was often engaged in teaching. After commencing to preach, he labored for a time in Goshen.

The Rev. Mr. Stevens died in Gosport, where the following inscription is found on his grave-stone:

"In memory of the Rev. Josiah Stevens, a faithful instructor of youth, and pious minister of Jesus Christ, (supported on this Island, by the Society for propagating the Gospel,") who died, July 2, 1804, aged 64 years."

Rev. Samuel Sewall, who labored several years as pastor in Edgecomb, Me., removed in 1824 to the Isles of Shoals, "being employed by a benevolent society in Newburyport and vicinity, as a missionary, and continued in the employment until the time of his death." He died in Rye, N. H., after a short sickness, March 16, 1826, leaving the character of an exemplary Christian, and a devoted and useful minister. Rev. Origen Smith, of the Free-will Baptist denomination, preached there in 1837. Recently, the Society for Propagating the Gospel have employed Rev. A. Plumer as preacher, and Mrs. Plumer, as teacher.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE'S RAMBLES IN AMERICA. At the meeting of the New York Historical Society an interesting letter from George Catlin, now in Paris, was read, from which we take the following:—

"During the two years which I have spent in Paris with my Indian collection, my works have been highly approved by the King, for whom I have painted twenty-five pictures of American scenery and Indian life, which are to be placed in the Marble Gallery at Versailles. I have had several interviews with his Majesty, in all of which he has spoken familiarly of his several years of rambles in exile in America, in company with his two younger brothers.—He has related to me many of the most extraordinary and pleasing incidents of his life, several of which happened while he was travelling in the western part of New York. They are full of interest as matters of history, and well adapted to the pencil. These scenes transpired during the King's travels from Erie to Buffalo; to the villages of the Seneca Indians, thence to Canandaigua, paddling his own canoe through Seneca lake to Ithaca, thence on foot, with his knapsack on his back, to the Tioga river, where having purchased an Indian canoe, he descended that river, and thence through the valley of Wyoming. He also travelled among the mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and in a canoe descended the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans. During all this route, he and his companions slept out under the open sky, and subsisted upon what they could collect from the rivers and forests."

STORIES FOR YOUTH.

WILLIE BARTON'S KITE.

BY MRS. L. C. TUTHILL.

That famous kite! It was taller than the boy who made it. Willie had spent all the time he could spare out of school, for four weeks, and it was completed one bright Saturday afternoon.

True, the eight sides of the kite were not exactly of equal length, but still it was an octagon kite; in the centre was a sunface of gilt paper, and in one corner a moon-face of silver paper, and stars were scattered all over it, and the boys declared it was a perfect beauty.

Willie Barton was to fly his kite from "the Green," or public square, and crowds of boys of all sizes were assembled to witness its glorious ascent into the clear blue sky. There was line enough to it, Willie believed, to carry it fairly out of sight.

The hearts of the eager crowd beat high with expectation, and several of the larger boys pressed forward to have the honor of holding up the magnificent kite.

"Tom Nixon, you may take hold of one corner," said Willie Barton, "and you, Bob Skate, may hold the other."

The chosen two, proud of the distinction thus conferred, stepped forward, and stood, as supporters on each side of the beautiful kite, like the lion and the unicorn on the British coat of arms.

Just as Willie had unwound his line and was about to run with the kite, Tom Nixon exclaimed,

"Stop! stop! there is no tail to the kite."

"Never mind that," replied Willie Barton; "I choose not to have my kite like every other boy's kite. Come, now, there is a first rate wind;—let go."

Willie ran full speed.

The kite floundered about, flapped over, and then fell flat upon the ground. Tom Nixon hooted and shouted out, "I told you so! Who ever heard of a kite without a tail?"

It was your fault, Tom; you did not hold it right. Sam Horton, take hold there with Bob Skate," said Willie.

The two boys held up the kite; Willie again gave the command, "Let go," and ran forward. Over and over whirled the kite, and then down it tumbled again. As well might a flat-fish have attempted to fly.

The boys now all laughed, and hooted and shouted, "Hurrah for the kite without a tail."

Poor Willie Barton! Nobody had ever told him why a tail was needed to a kite, and he thought it was only for ornament. He had never reasoned about it at all. If he had, he might have known that the tail keeps one end of a kite down while the line holds on to the other, and thus the wind presses against it and carries it up, where it floats in the air. Air is a fluid, much thinner than water, to be sure, but then water is thinner than molasses, and molasses is not so thick a fluid as quicksilver. The kite floats upon the fluid air, but then it could not keep its place without the tail and line.

"Come, Willie, let us be friends," said Tom Nixon; "I have been fixing a tail for the kite, and we will have a large bunch of dandelions on the end of it. Run and gather them, boys."

The little boys scattered to collect the flowers, for Tom Nixon's commands were generally obeyed. He was the first scholar in the school, and, besides, a good-natured, generous boy; of course, he was a great favorite.

"Who told you to take the command of my kite?" demanded Willie, in an angry tone. "I tell you I don't like a tail to a kite."

"Well, then, if you choose your kite to go on the ground like a mud-turtle, have your own way; but it does seem to me that the place for sun, moon, and stars, is in the sky," said Tom.

The boys now returned with the long-stemmed dandelions. Tom tied them in a bunch, and fastening them to the tail, said,

"Now, boys, you know that this tail will not go up without the kite, and it is just as certain that the great, beautiful kite cannot do without the aid of its humble friend. But Willie Barton chooses to have his a ground kite, let us go and make a kite to match the tail."

"Hurrah for Tom Nixon," shouted the boys.

"Do listen to reason, Willie Barton," said Bob Skate. "Just have the tail tied to the kite, and see if she will then cut such awkward capers."

Willie knew that he was in the wrong, but it was wofully hard to confess it. But the crowd of boys were following after Tom Nixon, and he was about to be left alone with his unfortunate kite; therefore he concluded that it was best to surrender.

"Don't be off, boys," said he; "you may just try the experiment; though I don't like such mean things as dandelions for an ornament to my kite."

"Oh they correspond with the sun in color and form," said Tom Nixon, as he fastened the tail to the kite.

"Now, Willie Barton, run like a lamp-lighter," said Tom Nixon, holding up the kite at the place where the sticks met.

Willie obeyed. Up, up, went the kite, the tail waving to and fro. Up, higher, and higher, it went, sailing and careering gracefully in the air, until at length its stars disappeared, then its sun and moon, and finally it floated at the end of its line, looking, as Tom Nixon said, "No bigger than a tadpole, and just like one."

Willie Barton appears to the reader a silly boy, but, in truth, there are boys, and very large boys, too, who are as silly as he.

When a boy expects to recite his lesson well, without having done more than glance at it, *his kite is without a tail.*

The liar who expects to be believed, even when he speaks the truth, *his kite is without a tail.*

The rude boy, who pays no attention to good manners, and yet pretends to be a gentleman, *his kite is without a tail.*

The mean-spirited, selfish boy, who never does a kind act for his school-mates, and yet expects to be popular, *his kite is without a tail.*

The son of a great and good man, who expects to be considered great and good, merely because his father is, or was, great and good, and to be respected without any effort of his own, *his kite is without a tail.*

The boy, or the man, who expects to gain anything truly valuable without labor, is trying to fly *a kite without a tail.* [New Miscellany.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. We have received a Catalogue of the University for the Academical years 1847-48, by which it appears that there are 22 Theological students; 117 Law students; 165 attending Medical Lectures; 5 special students in Chemistry, and 10 resident graduates,—making in all 319. Of under graduates, there are 59 Seniors; 83 Juniors; 69 Sophmores; 56 Freshmen, and 2 University students,—269.—Total, 588.

The condition of the University was never more prosperous than at the present. Under the direction of its distinguished and able President, not merely have their advances with reference to the thoroughness of the Academic course, but also the maintenance of a sound and beneficial discipline. And here, we would observe, that the many foolish and petty annoyances, often suffered by Freshmen from the class preceding them, have altogether ceased.

The Scientific School, connected with the University has been commenced under the instruction of Prof. Horsford, with five special students in Chemistry. Prof. Agassiz has been chosen to the Professorship of Zoology and Geology, and will probably enter upon his duties ere long. The Professorship of Engineering will be filled as soon as practicable, and other departments necessary to bring the school into full and systematic operation.

The Library of the University forms no unimportant item in the advantages which the institution affords. The number of volumes connected with all the departments is about 79,200.—Of these, the Theological embraces about 3,000; the Medical, 1,200; the Law, 12,000; the Public Library, 53,000. Besides these, there are something like 10,000 volumes connected with different societies of the students. For those who desire to secure a thorough academic course, we know of no institution which affords so many facilities as Harvard. [Cambridge Chronicle.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA now takes its place among the independent nations of the earth. The constitution has been received at Washington, a adopted by its Convention, and fills over seven columns of a printed sheet. It opens with a rapid historical sketch of the establishment and the prosperity of the colony. Next follows the declaration *of rights*—many of them being copied from the State constitution of the United States.

The Legislature and Executive branches of the Government are made conformable to our own; except that the President and Vice President are to be elected every two years. The constitution concludes thus:

"Done in convention at Monrovia, in the country of Montserrado, by the unanimous consent of the people of the Commonwealth of Liberia, this 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1847, and of the republic the first. In witness whereof we have hitherto set our names."

HINT TO TIPPLERS. The man who spends twelve and a half cents a day for strong drink, supposing that he is a housekeeper, could provide for his family with the money thus spent in a year, the following necessaries:—

3 tons of coal,	$15.00
1 load of wood,	1.62
2 barrels of flour,	11.00
200 lbs. Indian meal,	3.00
200 lbs. of pork,	11.00
8 bushels of potatoes,	4.00
	$45.62

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says the Philadelphia Ledger, have decided that a will to which the "mark" of the Testator is made, is void and insufficient. The Act of Assembly of the 8th of April, 1833, requires that, "every will shall be in writing, and unless the person making the same shall be prevented by the extremity of his last sickness, shall be signed by him at the end thereof, or by some person in his presence, and by his express direction."

TEXAS ELECTION. The Matamoras Flag of the 3d inst. has some accounts of the voting of the people of the opposite side of the river who never discovered that they were citizens of Texas until "war was declared by the act of Mexico." The vote was quite one-sided. G. T. Wood had 139 out of 154 votes for Governor of Texas; Young received all the votes (152) for Lieutenant Governor, and Gen. Lamar 147 out of 151 votes for Representative. The Flag says most of the voters were Mexicans.

MADAM RESTELL. The writ of *habeas corpus*—sued out by this notorious woman, after her conviction and sentence by the Court of General Sessions in New-York—has been decided in the Superior Court of that state, and she has been refused the liberty of bail. She is therefore remanded to the Tombs.

The Cherokees are fast placing themselves side by side with the foremost in the ranks of civilization—they have gotten to themselves a national debt. This now amounts to about $100,000, and the editor of the Cherokee Advocate is cudgelling his brains over the question "how is it to be paid?" The assistant Council, too, is cogitating over the same knotty point.

MELANCHOLY. Miles J. Rockwood accidentally fell upon the circular saw in his mill in Brookline, N. H., on the 15th, and his body was cut in a terrible manner, so that he survived but four hours. He was twenty-six years old, much beloved, and was married to a beautiful young woman only three weeks before.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, to secure to married women the right and use of their own property.

Letters from Washington state that the Postmaster General is about to recommend the introduction of a uniform system of cheap postage throughout the Union, similar to the penny postage in England.

CLEVELAND The population of Cleveland, Ohio, as appears by a census recently taken, is 12,769—an increase of 2,634 in 18 months. Of this number 7883 are Native Americans.

Randall, in his lines upon the horse exclaims—

"Bucephalus, that wondrous beast,
Carr'd Alexander out of Greece."

And in those upon the ox he says—

"His foot, that were the iron shoe,
Affords a juice that's good for glue;
The cabinet makers like it well,
They glue their work to make it sell."

In the middle ages, in France, a person convicted of being a calumniator was condemned to place himself on all-fours, and bark like a dog, for a quarter of an hour. If this custom were adopted at the present day, there would be some bow-wowing.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ Counterfeit 1, 2 and $3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins's stereotype plate

MAINE.

Agricultural, at Brewer, Me.	closed
Bangor, Commercial, at Bangor.	closed
Bangor Bank	closed.
Bath Bank	closed.
Castine Bank	worthless.
Citizens' Bank, Augusta	worthless.
Calais Bank	closed.
City Bank, Portland	..@ ½ pr ct. dis
Damariscotta Bank, Nobleboro'	charter exp'd
Exchange, Portland	worthless.
Frankfort Bank	char. expired.
Globe Bank, Bangor	worthless.